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Daily Report

China

**FBIS-CHI-89-151
Tuesday
8 August 1989**

Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-89-151

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General

LIAOWANG Views 'International Climate'

HK0808052989 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese No 31, 31 Jul 89 pp 6-8

[Article by Wu Xiongcheng (0702 7160 0015): "How to Understand the Present Major International Climate"]

[Text] In the days between spring and summer this year, an incident that shocked the country and the whole world occurred in our capital Beijing; it calls for deep thought. The occurrence of this storm was by no means accidental. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out penetratingly: "This storm was bound to happen sooner or later. As determined by the international and domestic climate, it was bound to happen and was independent of man's will." A host of facts have proved that this incident, which developed from a student strike to turmoil and then to a counterrevolutionary riot, was plotted and created by a few conspirators within the CPC; they had stubbornly insisted on their stand of bourgeois liberalization and colluded with hostile anti-communist and antisocialist forces in Western countries, as well as in Hong Kong and Taiwan, in an attempt to overthrow the leadership of the CPC; subvert the socialist PRC; and establish a completely Westernized bourgeois republic on the vast land of China.

How do we look at the major international climate? What are its characteristics and contents? How do we link our basic viewpoints on the analysis of the international situation with the international background of the counterrevolutionary riot? All these are important questions that need to be clarified. **Although the general trend of international relations is relaxation, we should never forget that there are complicated political struggles in international relations.**

Since World War II, especially in the past few years, great changes have taken place in the international situation:

1. A new tide of science and technological revolution and industrial revolution have engulfed the whole world, profoundly changing its face and promoting world-wide economic development and transformation in various aspects of life. The world, which is full of contradictions, is growing into an entity in which all sides are interrelated and interdependent. Mankind is faced with many common problems concerning future subsistence and development. All countries with different social systems and development levels are thus required to join hands and cooperate with one another to solve these problems.

2. A new trend of changing from the cold war and confrontation to relaxation and dialogue has appeared in international relations. The top leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union have carried out frequent dialogues, the relationship between Eastern and Western

Europe has been enlivened, and regional conflicts generally have been alleviated. With the rising of Western Europe and Japan and the continuous enhancing of the strength and influence of the Third World, the influence of the United States and the Soviet Union has been relatively weakened. The world is developing toward multipolarity.

3. Greater development has been achieved by the capitalist countries, which have surmounted their postwar crises. By utilizing the achievements of the new science and technological revolution and absorbing some useful experiences of socialist practice, they have made certain readjustments in their industrial and social structures, and established an effective social buffer and social balance system. This shows that modern capitalism has a greater ability to carry out self-readjustment and renewal than we originally estimated. It seems that there is still considerable room for its development and that it is unlikely to lose its vitality very soon.

4. The socialist countries have encountered difficulties and setbacks in the course of construction, and the parties in power have made many serious mistakes in policy decisions. As a result, the superiority of the socialist system has not been brought into full play. Now, on the basis of conscientiously summing up historical experiences, a new tide of reform is rising in the socialist countries. They are exploring a way to establish and develop socialist economic, political, and cultural structures that are full of vitality.

5. With the independence of large numbers of Third World countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, the colonial system of imperialism has collapsed. The Third World countries, with $\frac{3}{4}$ of the world's population, are playing an increasing role in international affairs. The major historical task facing them is to develop a national economy and eradicate poverty. The development of mankind will inevitably encounter difficulties unless the question concerning the development of backward countries is resolved. In some Third World countries which had been under military autocratic rule for a long time, a trend of "democratization" has appeared.

The above-mentioned situation shows that a fundamental change is now taking place in the world situation, possibly indicating a favorable new period for preserving world peace and promoting development. To ensure that China's reform and construction of socialist modernization can be carried out in a stable international environment, the CPC has repeatedly emphasized that peace and development are the two major problems of the contemporary world. It has been paying great attention to, and supporting the trend of relaxation and dialogue which has appeared in the world situation, and regards its policy of opening to the outside world as an unshakable and basic national policy. It has been firmly carrying out an independent foreign policy, advocating the establishment and development of friendly and cooperative relations with all countries on the basis of the Five

Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. It has attached greater importance to the vigorous development of political relations, economic and trade relations, science and technological cooperation, cultural exchange, and non-governmental contacts with various countries. All these are based on a scientific analysis of the international situation and are in keeping with the interests of the Chinese people and people throughout the world. They will never change.

The CPC has changed its past rigid and outdated understanding in the basic analysis of the international situation, making it conform to the development of the times and reflect the changes in reality. This is correct. However, when we are talking about peace and development, which are the two major problems of our times, the trend of relaxation and dialogue, the phenomenon that capitalism still has its vitality, and the tide of reform in the socialist countries, we should never oversimplify the colorful phenomena in the international community. We should never relax our vigilance in the complicated struggles which objectively exist in international relations. We should never turn a blind eye to the anticommunist and antisocialist tide in the Western world, which has always existed and has risen daily in recent years. All these are the things we have generally neglected and weakened in recent years in our propaganda and ideological education. When meeting with the representatives participating in the meeting of Chinese ambassadors to foreign countries, Comrade Jiang Zemin said: "In handling foreign relations, we must stress both economy and politics, both friendship and struggle, and both principle and tactics. This is the 'two-point theory' in diplomatic work. It also conforms to the demands of 'one center, two basic points.'" This idea is of great significance in methodology. **The emergence of the socialist system was won through struggle. The international bourgeoisie has never given up its attempt to eliminate socialism.**

Since socialism came into being, there have always been struggles between socialism and capitalism in the world. The Western capitalist world has always been extremely hostile to the emergence of the socialist system, because the birth and development of a new system indicates the inevitable dying of the old system. They have been trying in a thousand and one ways, such as political isolation, economic blockades, instigating rebellion and subversion, armed intervention, and launching aggressive wars, to strangle and eliminate socialism. When they were unable to achieve their aim by force, they changed their methods and adopted the strategy of "peaceful evolution," placing their hope on the bourgeois liberalization force within socialist countries. To seek subsistence and development, socialist countries have had a trial of strength with the capitalist countries for more than 70 years. Today, the socialist system is able to compete and coexist with the capitalist system. This is not bestowed as a favor by God or by any heads of big countries, but is won through hard struggle. Under no circumstances

should we forget history and think that the situation of "peaceful coexistence" has been won easily. Even less should we think that "this world is full of love!"

A host of facts and documents both in history and at present show that international bourgeoisie has never given up its basic strategy of subverting and eliminating socialism. It is always attempting to make all socialist countries, including China, give up the socialist road so that they may finally accept the rule of international monopoly capital and take the capitalist road. For a considerably long period of time, almost all the rulers of a super power have flagrantly declared in their "inaugural speeches" and "state of the union messages" that their "leading role has never been so important as it is now" in the world today, and that they take "the cause of protecting and promoting democracy, freedom, and human rights" as their own duty.

They have worked out plans, allotted large sums of money, and used all kinds of methods, such as international broadcasts, human rights propaganda, cultural exchanges, international conferences, and supporting "nongovernmental organizations" and "liberals," to "cultivate the seeds of freedom from any crevices in the iron curtain," "support the democratic forces in communist countries," and "help them carry out struggles for freedom," so that the "communist powers and communist society may finally develop toward the orientation of freedom and democracy." Their think tanks have repeatedly suggested that "it is necessary to fully utilize the opportunities provided by China's policy of opening to the outside world" to "promote China's democratic movement" and "establish another power center there that is capable of competing with the Communist Party." They have even advocated that on some occasions the internationally acknowledged "principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries" can be ignored. They have thus made ideological and political infiltrations in socialist countries through various channels; in a planned way, instigated, supported, and brought over all kinds of opposition forces within the socialist countries; and done their utmost to promote the degeneration of socialism into capitalism, attempting to realize their dream of "defeating socialism without war." In recent years, they have made use of certain mistakes in the policies of the socialist countries and of the temporary difficulties in their economic affairs to step up implementation of this strategy. In China, to meet the needs of this policy of Western countries, a very small number of conspirators inside and outside the party—who have stubbornly insisted on their stand of bourgeois liberalization—are still willing to betray their own country and become traitors to their socialist motherland in order to seek power and wealth.

The above-mentioned situation tells us that in dealing with the relationship between countries with different social systems—although it is necessary to suit the current changes in the international situation and change the past views and practices of one-sidedly emphasizing

struggle, confrontation, and separation into those emphasizing coexistence, dialogue, and cooperation so as to facilitate our reform and opening up—we must still keep a cool head. We must never forget that the two social systems are essentially antagonistic to each other, that the fundamental strategy of the Western countries has not changed, and that the contradictions, clashes, antithesis, struggle, and even confrontation between the two systems are unavoidable. We maintain that the two systems give play to their potentials and exchange experiences through peaceful competition so as to jointly promote the progress of human civilization. None of them should force its own social system and life style onto the other. We believe that in the long run, through the people's choice and struggle, socialism will finally be realized throughout the world.

The socialist system is superior to the capitalist system. It is but a fond dream to predict that communism will thoroughly collapse in the end.

Capitalism has made greater development since the war, while the socialist countries have encountered difficulties and setbacks. This is a fact of a short historical stage. We must make a scientific explanation of this, and not proceed from some superficial phenomena and draw a simple conclusion that "socialism is inferior to capitalism," or even negate the objective law governing the development of human society, which was discovered by Marxism. New technological revolution can help promote the development of social productive forces and mitigate some contradictions in society. It has thus injected vigor into capitalism, making it able to develop further. However, the self-regulation of technological revolution and capitalism cannot help solve all social problems, still less can it help eliminate the basic contradictions of capitalism. According to the Marxist viewpoint, capitalism cannot be everlasting. There are many complicated reasons for the difficulties and setbacks the socialist countries have encountered. Apart from factors in the external environment, there are also internal factors, such as the mistakes in policy decisions, the imperfection of the structure, and the lack of experiences. However, the problems have not arisen from the socialist system itself. Essentially speaking, the socialist system is a new system that is superior to the capitalist system. At present, although it is still very young, it has displayed its vitality. In the future, with the further development of reform, it will surely be full vigor and highly efficient. We must have complete faith in the great victory socialism has already achieved over the past 70 or more years, and in the final victory it will eventually and certainly achieve in the future.

In order to make ideological and political infiltration into socialist countries, the politicians and thinkers of Western countries have vigorously exaggerated some superficial phenomena that have temporarily appeared, and preached the old theme of "all-around prosperity" of capitalism and the "near extinction" of the communist ideas and system. In the past half year or so

especially, the United States has taken the lead in setting off a new anticommunist tide. Many well-known statesmen and scholars have written books and articles or made speeches saying that "communism is a dying system encountering a profound crisis," that the communist ideal "has almost completely depreciated," and that "communism will eventually collapse in the foreseeable future." They arrogantly declared that there is no need for us (referring to the capitalist world—the writer) to worry about being buried by communism, instead "we will witness the self-burial of communism." They hold that "the socialist goal and scheme can neither be reached nor be carried out." "That system is doomed to failure wherever it is tried."

Such hackneyed and stereotyped tunes reminds me of some historical facts. On 15 March 1883, on the second day after Marx's death, a bourgeois newspaper said in its commentary: "Now that Marx, the red doctor who has fabricated the doctrine of communism, has died, there are no more than 300 followers of his doctrine. I hope that following Marx's death will be the death of this illusory doctrine." However, more than 100 years have passed, and practice has proved that the doctrine of communism is by no means a "fabrication" or an "illusion," but a scientific truth. It has not died and will never die after the death of Marx. It is spreading and developing, and it is becoming a reality. It is a doctrine and system which makes the bourgeoisie fearful and uneasy all the time.

Thinkers in Western countries always make a wrong appraisal of the situation. It is obvious that all their judgments and predictions are only fond dreams. However, we must not fail to see that under the current condition of opening to the outside world and with the quick access to information in the contemporary world, this anticommunist idea will inevitably spread widely in our country and affect some people who are not firm in their political stand. It will enable the ideological trend holding "socialism as being inferior to capitalism" to spread quickly and will thus provide ideological food for those who advocate overall Westernization and worshipping everything foreign. **Reform in the socialist countries is an irreversible tide, but it must adhere to the socialist orientation.**

Reform in the socialist countries is an irreversible tide. It is an indispensable way to promote the development of productive forces and the all-around development of society, and to rebuild the image of socialism and give play to its superiority. The success of reform has an important bearing on the future and destiny of socialism. All socialist countries must proceed from their realities and explore and select the best plan for their reforms so that their construction and reform can be carried out successfully. The question is which direction their reforms should follow. In this respect, there is a question of orientation and line.

Major Western countries are paying great attention to the reforms in socialist countries. They have also talked about them on many occasions. First, they hold that socialist reform is an "out-and-out deviation from the past road," showing that Marxism "has met with alarming defeat." Second, they generally hold that socialist reform is in keeping with their "national interests," advocating that Western countries should make use of this "historical opportunity." Third, they hold that socialist reform "is aimed at adding some capitalist facilities to the profound and complicated socialist system" and "absorbing the best things of the two systems," but "it is almost impossible to achieve this aim" or to adopt any "compromise schemes." Fourth, they hope that through reform, the "nature of communism will be fundamentally changed," "a real pluralistic system will be carried out," and "a free price mechanism will be adopted while adopting a true system of free selection in political affairs." Fifth, they advocate that Western countries must "make use of their economic strength to achieve political results" and force the socialist countries to "break with past policies," regarding this as a condition for exchange of any substantial aid.

In a word, when some anticommunist personages in Western countries are showing concern and support for the reforms in socialist countries, they are also cherishing an evil motive of encouraging the socialist countries to take the capitalist road so that their dream of "peaceful evolution" and "defeating socialism without war" can be realized.

Due to their different situations, the reforms in various socialist countries are faced with different problems, and the their solutions are also different. We respect the methods adopted by various countries. Whether the methods are good or not should be appraised by their own people and by historical practice. However, some big Western powers are preparing to vigorously support certain countries which they deem to "have advanced to the forefront of reform in Eastern Europe" and "have begun to return to the Western world." Some reform measures those countries have adopted both in the past and at present have had certain influence among the Chinese youth and intellectual circles. This should also be regarded as a factor in the major international climate.

The CPC has repeatedly emphasized that reform is a course of self-perfection and development of the socialist system. It is carried out under the condition of adhering to the leadership of the party, socialist orientation, Marxism, and the people's democratic dictatorship. In economic reform, it is necessary to adopt diverse forms of ownership and management systems, but the public ownership should be taken as the main body. It is necessary to combine the planned economy with market regulation. While implementing the principle of distribution according to work and common prosperity, it is necessary to allow some people to become rich before the others, but under no circumstances should we take the

road of private ownership, full market economy, and polarization in distribution of income. As to the scheme for reform of the political structure, it was already put forward by the 13th CPC National Congress. We must speed up the building of democratic and legal systems, but we should not "introduce" Western "democracy" and "freedom" or practice the so-called separation of three powers and multipartism. However, affected by the above-mentioned major international climate, some people who have stubbornly insisted on their stand of bourgeois liberalization have always adhered to the four cardinal principles against reform and opening up. They have done their utmost to advocate Western political and economic ideas, disregarding all differences between "socialism" and "capitalism." They encouraged people to mechanically copy the experiences of Western countries and took the private ownership, market economy, and multipartism as the general program of reform, attempting to lead China's reform toward capitalism. In recent years, this viewpoint has been repeatedly and vigorously propagated by several newspapers and journals advocating bourgeois liberalization, and by some big- and small-character posters and leaflets distributed during the turmoil. If we compare them with the viewpoints of Western media and some Hong Kong and Taiwan newspapers, we can find that they are exactly the same. Those who call themselves "the elite of society" are actually shameless people who have little knowledge and few ideas and who have lain prostrate at the feet of the Western bourgeoisie. They have just picked up some phrases from others and passed them off as their own.

To sum up, in order to correctly analyze and understand the present major international climate, it is necessary to adhere to the viewpoints of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, such as seeking truth from facts, the two-point theory, and seeing through the appearance to get at the essence. We must not fail to see the new changes and must not stick to old viewpoints, but at the same time, we must not deviate from the general trend revealed by the objective law governing the development of human society. Although we should not "take class struggle as the key link," under the current international situation, we should not give up the concept of class struggle. If we completely deny the fundamental differences between the two social systems, relax our vigilance in the ideological struggle in international relations, and do not have a clear understanding of the objective existence of the hostile forces both at home and abroad, we can only disarm the party and the people in the ideological field. Those things that have been generally neglected and weakened in the propaganda on international questions over the past few years must be strengthened in the future so that we may avoid the mistake of one-sidedness.

Northeast Asia

DPRK Science Delegation Continues Visit

Meets Heilongjiang Governor

SK0808015189 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 5 Aug 89

[Text] On the afternoon of 5 August at the Huayuancun Guesthouse in Harbin, Governor Shao Qihui met with the scientific and technological delegation from the

DPRK on a visit to our province.

Provincial Governor Shao Qihui said to Yi Cha-pang, leader of the delegation: We welcome you as leader of the scientific and technological delegation on your visit to our province. Our province is conducting a campaign to invigorate the province with science and technology. Your visit at this moment will help our province better implement the major strategic policy.

Yi Cha-pang, leader of the delegation, said: During the visit, I have noticed that the people of Heilongjiang have made remarkable achievements under the CPC leadership, and I have also noticed the successful experience of using science and technology to promote Heilongjiang's economic development. Let us extend regards to the provincial governor.

On 5 August, the eight-member scientific and technological delegation was invited by the State Scientific and Technological Commission to come to our country to exchange experience in scientific and technological management and to take the opportunity to visit and observe.

The delegation will first visit the three northeast provinces of China and then Beijing.

Song Jian Hosts Banquet

OW0708115189 Beijing XINHUA in English
1013 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 7 (XINHUA)—Song Jian, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, met and gave a banquet here today for a government delegation for science and technology from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), which is led by Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the Korean State Commission of Science and Technology.

During the meeting Song and Yi exchanged views on expanding cooperation in science and technology. A summary of the delegation's current visit to China was signed afterwards.

The Korean officials have also toured Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang Provinces in northeast China since they started their visit July 31.

Japanese Red Cross To Aid Flood Victims

OW0508090489 Tokyo KYODO in English
0656 GMT 5 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 5 KYODO—Japan's Red Cross Society will send 15.8 million yen to the victims of typhoons which lashed Sichuan and eight other Chinese provinces in July, Society officials said Saturday.

About 1,800 people were reportedly killed and 20,000 others injured in floods and landslides triggered by torrential rains.

About 670,000 houses were also destroyed and 80 million people were affected.

The Society will also send an expert on natural disasters to China to cooperate in working out antidisaster measures, the officials said.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Liu Shuqing Meets Vietnam's Nguyen Co Thach

OW0808001889 Beijing XINHUA in English
2341 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Text] Paris, August 7 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing met with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Vice Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co at the Chinese Embassy here this afternoon.

The Chinese vice foreign minister is attending the 19-nation Paris international conference on Cambodia and Nguyen Co Thach and Tran Quang Co are leaders of the Vietnamese delegation to the conference.

During the meeting, both sides frankly exchanged views on the Paris conference and the political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

Both sides held that the Cambodian problem should be solved politically in a comprehensive manner. As for how to achieve a comprehensive solution, there are differences between them and the continuation of exchanging opinions is needed.

Manila Mayor Gives Impressions on Visit

OW0708120189 Beijing XINHUA in English
0948 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Text] Manila, August 7 (XINHUA)—Manila Mayor Gemiliano C. Lopez said here today, "there is peace and order" in China now.

In an interview with XINHUA, Lopez said that he visited China very recently as head of the Amateur Boxing Association of the Philippines and participated in the Asian boxing tournament in Beijing last month as leader of the Philippine team.

While in Beijing, Lopez said, he toured the Great Wall, the Forbidden City and the Tiananmen Square.

Giving his impression of China, he said, "When I visited the areas, I would say that there is peace and order everywhere."

"I would say that China is one of the most progressive Asian countries right now," he added.

"I am confident that the People's Republic of China will continue to be our country's trading partner and remain an engine of economic growth in this part of the world," he stated.

Lopez gave XINHUA an interview immediately after the opening of China's Hubei commodities exhibition here this morning.

Addressing the opening ceremony of the exhibition, Lopez said that a fulfilling moment like the exhibition "is a concrete manifestation of the enduring cordiality of relationship between the Philippines and the People's Republic of China."

He said the exhibition "will give us insight into the industrial progress of China. This occasion likewise brings into fore the fact that our countries have been good trading partners since time immemorial. Today, we are still together."

"As geographical neighbors we are truly natural friends, we will continue to consolidate not only trading, economic and political relationship, but most importantly, the friendship and cooperation between our countries and our people," the Manila mayor said.

Commodities Exhibition Opens in Manila

OW0708121689 Beijing XINHUA in English
0944 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Text] Manila, August 7 (XINHUA)—The China Hubei commodities exhibition opened at the Philippine International Convention Center here this morning.

More than 100 government officials, public leaders and prominent figures from trade and other circles here attended the opening ceremony of the week-long exhibition.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Manila Mayor Gemilliano C. Lopez said that the exhibition "is a concrete manifestation of the enduring cordiality of relationship between the Philippines and the People's Republic of China."

"These exhibits aim at providing linkage in promotion of trading, sustaining the invigorated commerce in this region, and justifying China's role in supporting the structure of Asian economic community," the Manila mayor said.

Mina T. Gabor, Philippine undersecretary of tourism and president of the Center for International Trade exhibition and mission, said in her speech at the opening ceremony that the exhibition would be an opportunity not only for the Filipinos to see what they could purchase in terms of equipment, especially in the light industries' category, but for them to sell their products to the Chinese delegation while they are here.

She expressed the hope for closer relations of exchange between the two countries in terms of trade, investment and commodities exhibitions.

Some 500 varieties of industrial and agricultural commodities on display are all from Hubei Province, one of China's richest provinces and major industrial centers along the Yangtze River.

Among the exhibits were machinery, garments, jewelry, electronic and metal products, medical instruments, food and food processing equipment, chemicals, animal products and light industrial products.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Foreign Minister Qian Visits Angola, Zambia

Gives Statement in Luanda

OW0708143189 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 Aug 89

[From the "Night News" program]

[Text] According to a XINHUA report, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen arrived in Luanda last night on a 2-day friendly visit to Angola. In an arrival statement at the airport, Foreign Minister Qian told journalists that he had arrived in Angola with the desire to develop friendship, enhance understanding, and promote cooperation. He said that the situation in southern Africa is now inspiring, and added that he would exchange views with his Angolan counterpart on a wide range of issues. The Chinese foreign minister expressed his belief that his visit will contribute to the further development of the friendship and cooperative relations that exist between China and Angola.

Angola is the fourth country that Foreign Minister Qian has visited during his current tour of southern Africa. Prior to this, he had visited Botswana, Lesotho, and Zimbabwe.

To Meet Zambian Counterpart

OW0708194189 Beijing XINHUA in English
1757 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Text] Lusaka, August 7 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen arrived here this afternoon for a three-day official visit to Zambia.

He was greeted at the airport by Acting Foreign Minister F. Hapunda, who is also defence minister, and other high-ranking officials. The Chinese foreign minister flew in here from Angola, the fourth leg of his six-African nation tour. He has already visited Botswana, Lesotho and Zimbabwe.

In a statement released at the Lusaka international airport, Qian said that his visit here is aimed at developing friendship and promote mutual understanding and cooperation between China and Zambia.

The Chinese foreign minister is expected to meet with Zambia's acting foreign minister for talks on bilateral relations and issues of common concern, including the situation in southern Africa.

"It is my hope that my visit would facilitate the development of the 'all weather' friendship and cooperation between the peoples of China and Zambia," he said.

CPC Establishes Ties With CAR Ruling Party
OW0808063589 Beijing XINHUA in English
0553 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Bangui, August 7 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Communist Party (CCP) delegation visited the Central African Republic [CAR] last week and established official relations with the country's ruling party.

According to the Chinese Embassy here today, the delegation, led by Jiang Guanghua, CCP foreign affairs vice-minister, arrived here August 3.

The delegation held talks with Joseph Mabingui, the executive secretary of the ruling Central African Democratic Assembly Party, and agreed to establish official relations between the two parties.

The group also paid courtesy calls on Michel Docko, the president of the National Assembly, and Foreign Minister Gbezera Bria.

Ghana Leader Welcomes PRC Return To Normalcy
OW0808090289 Beijing XINHUA in English
0736 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Accra, August 7 (XINHUA)—Ghanaian leader Fli-Lt J.J. Rawlings today expressed the hope that friendly relations between Ghana and China would be cemented and more Chinese would come to Ghana to participate in its economic development.

He told visiting Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang that Ghana is happy to see that Beijing "has taken actions and resumed normal order" in China.

He also hoped that the Chinese people will resist the influence by the outside and take their own road.

The four-member Chinese delegation arrived here on Sunday and will return home tomorrow evening.

The delegation today also held talks with Deputy Foreign Secretary Dr. Mohammad ibn Chambas and chairman of the Ghana Commission of National Culture Dr. Ben Abdallah on international affairs of common interest and bilateral cooperation.

The Chinese officials will tomorrow meet Ghanaian Foreign Secretary Dr. Obed Asamoah and chairman of the State Commission for Economic Cooperation Dr. E.G.A. Don-Arthur.

East Europe

Wen Jiabao Hosts Romanian Delegation
OW0708114889 Beijing XINHUA in English
1034 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 7 (XINHUA)—Wen Jiabao, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met and hosted a dinner for a Romanian party workers delegation here tonight.

The delegation is led by Radu Paunescu, economic secretary of the Brasov County committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

The host and the guests had a cordial conversation.

The Romanian visitors, who arrived in China July 24, have made a study tour of projects on economic management and production modernization. They are scheduled to leave for home Tuesday.

General Chi Haotian Meets Romanian Officers
OW0708121889 Beijing XINHUA in English
1125 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 7 (XINHUA)—General Chi Haotian, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA), met a group of vacationing Romanian officers led by Major General C. Codrescu here today.

Chi spoke highly of the profound friendship between the Communist parties, armies and peoples of China and Romania, saying that such friendship has stood tests.

Codrescu said that during the two weeks' tour of China the visitors have seen the achievements the Chinese PLA has made in education and training and the successes the Chinese people have scored in the socialist modernization drive, and have felt the friendly sentiments of the Chinese people and PLA toward the Romanian people and army.

The two sides expressed willingness to further expand friendly relations and cooperation between the two armies.

The visitors are scheduled to leave for home Tuesday.

Latin America & Caribbean

Diplomatic Relations With Grenada Severed

HK0808084889 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
8 Aug 89 p 1

[Report: "Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on China Breaking Off Diplomatic Relations With Grenada"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Today, the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement on severing diplomatic relations with Grenada. Following is the full text of the statement:

On 19 July, the Government of Grenada announced the establishment of its so-called "diplomatic relations" with the Taiwan authorities. The Chinese concurrent ambassador to Grenada acted under orders to repeatedly make severe representations to the government of Grenada. However, it disregarded the stand of the Chinese Government, and persisted in its wrong decision.

The PRC Government is the sole legitimate government of China, and Taiwan is an inalienable part of Chinese territory. The wrong decision of the government of Grenada has violated the principle of the joint communique in 1985 on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Grenada, and the recognition of the government of Grenada that Taiwan is an inalienable part of Chinese territory. The Chinese Foreign Ministry has been instructed to announce that the Chinese Government breaks off [zhong zhi 0022 2972] its diplomatic relations with Grenada, and that the Government of Grenada must accept the consequences.

China's persistent stand on the Taiwan issue has been understood, respected, and supported by all countries in the world which establish diplomatic relations with us. We resolutely oppose diplomatic relations or contacts of an official nature between countries which have diplomatic relations with us and Taiwan. But we take no exception to economic, trade, and cultural exchanges between them of a completely nongovernmental nature. The so-called "elastic diplomacy" and the policy of "dual recognition" pursued by Taiwan authorities aimed

at creating "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" can never succeed. The Chinese people will eventually accomplish their great cause of the reunification of their motherland. This is the trend of the times and the desire of the people, and no force on earth can block it.

The Chinese people value their friendship with the people of Grenada, and hope that the government of Grenada will proceed from the long-term interests of China-Grenada relations to correct its wrong decision and return to the principled stand of the joint communique of China and Grenada on establishing their diplomatic relations, so that relations between the two countries can be normalized and their friendly cooperation can continue to develop.

Brazil To Join Space Technology Venture

HK0808030389 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
2 Aug 89 p 3

[Report by Lan Caiji (5695 2088 1015): "China, Brazil Cooperate in Developing Space Technology"]

[Text] Brazil, 31 Jul—After a relatively long period of negotiations and preparations, the astronautics industrial departments of China and Brazil have started to carry out technological cooperation in making peaceful use of outer space and to develop the International Communications Satellite Corporation joint venture.

It has been reported that cooperation includes the following specific items:

First, China's Space Technology Research Institute and Brazil's Space Research Institute are jointly developing two earth resources satellites based on equality and mutual benefit, and purchasing two Chinese carrier rockets and launching services, the total investment amounting to \$150 million.

Second, China's Changcheng Industrial Corporation and Brazil's Space Corporation jointly running the International Communications Satellite Corporation, which offers a full range of satellite launching services including satellite, rocket, and receiving systems to all countries, particularly the Third World nations.

Political & Social

Jiang, Li Meet 'Heroes' at Forum on 'Rebellion'

Give Speeches

OW0808133389 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Aug 89

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] [Video opens with a long shot of the meeting hall, cuts to show children presenting bouquets to uniformed personnel, followed by shots of participants seated] The Report Group on Deeds of Heroic Models in Quelling the Counterrevolutionary Rebellion held its first meeting in Beijing today. During the course of the meeting, reports were delivered to the soldiers and people in the capital.

The Report Group on Deeds of Heroic Models in Quelling the Counterrevolutionary Rebellion was organized jointly by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army [PLA], and the Beijing municipal party committee. The group is comprised of members of units of the martial law enforcement troops, Armed Police Force, and public security police in the capital, as well as representatives of Beijing Municipality, numbering 38 in all.

[Separate close-ups of Li Ruihuan and Li Ximing are shown] Party and state leaders, including Li Ruihuan and Li Ximing, attended the report meeting.

[Video shows several people speaking, with intercuts of shots of participants] While reporting on the heroic deeds in quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion, six comrades spoke about their personal experiences. They were Guardians of the Republic Yu Aijun and (An Weiping), a representative from the reconnaissance battalion of a PLA unit, a representative from the (Youanmen) Police Station of the Fengtai Subbureau of the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau, a representative from the 5th Detachment of the Beijing Armed Police Force, and (Ma Xiaomin), a third grader from the No 140 Middle School of Xuanwu District, Beijing Municipality. More than 1,500 soldiers and people in the capital attended this report meeting.

The report group will break up into six subgroups, which will travel to various parts of the country in the near future to give reports.

[Video shows Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, and Li Ruihan clapping hands while entering a room, then cuts to show them shaking hands with members of the report group] Before the report meeting, leading comrades, including Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, Li Ruihuan, Li Ximing, Ding Guangen, Wang Fang, and Hong Xuezhi, cordially met with all of the members of the report group.

[Video cuts to a close-up of Li Peng speaking]

[Li Peng] I hope that your heroic deeds, heroes, will be an education to all the people in the country and to our PLA units. [applause]

[Video shows Jiang Zemin speaking; also seen are Li Peng, Qiao Shi, Li Ruihuan, Ding Guangen, Wang Fang, and Hong Xuezhi] [Jiang Zemin] Let me add a sentence: When the Army and the people are united as one, who in the world can beat them? [applause]

[Video ends with a shot showing the leaders seated in the front row, with members of the report group behind them posing for photographs. Li Ximing is seen among the leaders]

Further Report

OW0808084989 Beijing XINHUA in English
0814 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 8 (XINHUA)—Top Chinese leaders Jiang Zemin and Li Peng today met with 36 heroes in quelling the anti-government riots that erupted in Beijing in early June.

Jiang Zemin extended his thanks to them for their contributions to safeguarding the Communist Party of China (CPC), the socialist system and the People's Republic.

Li Peng praised the People's Liberation Army (PLA) soldiers and officers, Armed Policemen and public security police and Beijing people who had made outstanding achievements in the struggle against the riots.

Li hoped that their heroic deeds would help the people of the whole country and soldiers to raise their ideological consciousness and build an army of troops loyal to the party, the people, the socialist system and the People's Republic.

Wang Renzhi, head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, called on Chinese citizens to learn from the heroes their spirit of daring to die and to expose the behind-the-screen plotters and organizers of the anti-government riots.

The 36 heroes are now in Beijing to report to the Beijing people the heroic deeds they themselves or their units had performed in putting down the anti-government rebellion in early June at the joint sponsorship of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the PLA General Political Department and the Beijing municipal party committee.

Later, they will be divided into six groups and go to other parts of China to make reports.

Prodemocracy Group Vows To Resurrect Movement

HK0408052789 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 4 Aug 89 p 1

[By Geoffrey Crothall]

[Text] An organization claiming to be based in Beijing and calling itself the Chinese Democratic Justice Alliance last night issued a circular stating the democracy movement will rise again in China.

The circular, date-lined Beijing, July 1989, but faxed from Hong Kong, says a "great spontaneous patriotic and democratic movement may have been crushed by tanks and guns" but the memory of those "democratic fighters" who lost their lives lives on.

The Alliance claims it was established on July 4 "to carry on the great democratic patriotic movement".

The group's statement was signed by Zheng Yi, which is a homonym for justice but also the same name as an author on the Beijing Government's most wanted list.

The author, Zheng Yi, was associated with the television series "River Elegy" which has come under intense criticism in the Chinese media lately.

Some reports say the author has already been arrested.

The statement issued last night claims the Alliance is a fully autonomous organisation, not attached to any political party or group.

"The democratic movement that emerged in April was not an aberration, the desire for democracy has for a long time been etched on to the hearts of the Chinese people, it is a continuation of the May Fourth Movement and before long it will awake again," the circular says.

It condemns the "fascist clique of Deng Xiaoping, Yang Shangkun, and Li Peng", and states, "the killings of June 4 clearly demonstrate the so-called people's Government can no longer represent the wishes of the people".

"The so-called 'rebellion' was of the Government's making.

"They used the 'rebellion' to crush the democratic cries of the masses and pursue their feudal fascist political aims."

The Alliance said it hopes to carry out political and economic reform, and work with all sectors of society, including those soldiers and officers of the People's Liberation Army, who stand with the people, to establish democracy, freedom and law under a multi-party system.

The organisation claimed it aims to establish branch groups in every province, municipality, and country in China.

It said it was a non-violent organisation, and would concentrate on disseminating the ideals of the democracy movement to counter-act the propaganda of the Government.

It said the Communist Party "has come to the end of the line".

"Forty years after deposing a feudal regime, the party itself has become a feudal dictatorship," the circular says.

"The party's leaders cannot change, they cannot address the people's demands for democracy, freedom and law.

"Do not grieve, do not fear, do not lose hope, the darkness of winter may be upon us but spring will soon emerge," the statement said.

Youth Leader Reviews Lessons of Recent Unrest

OW0808090489 Beijing XINHUA in English
0817 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 8 (XINHUA)—Slackening vigilance against imperialist schemes, weakening propaganda and education in Marxism and poor political and ideological work are among the main lessons to be drawn from reflecting on the recent social disturbances, an article in the CHINA YOUTH NEWS said today.

The article written by Liu Peng, secretary of the Sichuan provincial committee of the Communist Youth League, said that there are six main lessons to be learned when reviewing the political and ideological work among young people in recent years.

First, the state has stressed peaceful domestic production and life and lacked analysis and exposure of the basic imperialist motive of "peaceful evolution" of China from socialism back to capitalism, the article said.

In the early days after the founding of New China in 1949, John Foster Dulles said he placed hopes of peaceful evolution on the third and fourth generations of the Chinese party, which made the whole party and whole society keep vigilant. However, young people are unaware of the imperialist scheme and even adults who had been aware of the scheme before relaxed their vigilance too.

Second, there was an excessive and indiscriminate introduction of Western ideological trends and theories and weak propaganda and education in Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

China should absorb the beneficial and healthy essence of culture from all foreign countries to enrich socialist culture. However, for a time, bourgeois ideological trends and theories flooded China's culture market and Sigmund Freud, Jean-Paul Sartre, Friedrich Nietzsche and other Western thinkers were in vogue one after

another among youth who lack the ability of correct analysis and judgement, while some persons with ulterior motives advocated wholesale Westernization and villified Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

Thirdly, there was excessive propaganda about the "merits" of Western countries and little dissemination of socialist superiority. Some persons were interested in talking about economic development and the "merits" of the private economy while ignoring their special conditions and profound social contradictions.

Fourth, when bourgeois liberalization became rampant and the party's leadership should have been strengthened, there were few real measures to reinforce the contingent of ideological and political workers.

Fifth, when the reform and construction met some difficulties, errors and problems in the work were overstressed or even exaggerated and there were not enough efforts to expose those with ulterior motives who had made use of the problems to estrange the relations between the party and people.

Sixth, when the whole nation needed to be inspired to carry out an arduous struggle in the modernization program, there was excessive propaganda of money, indulgence in pleasure and personal demands and too little education in pursuing ideals, making contributions and serving the people.

State Council Announces Changes in Personnel

HK0808070389 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
2 Aug 89 p 2

[XINHUA report: "The State Council Appoints and Dismisses a Number of State Functionaries"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Aug—The State Council recently appointed and dismissed a number of government functionaries.

Tang Shubei was appointed deputy director of the the Taiwan Affairs Office under the State Council, Song Muwen was appointed director of the Information and Publication Bureau, Weng Fupei was appointed consul general (with the rank of ambassador) to New York, and Tan Xingju was appointed consul general to Manchester.

Liu Mingjiu was dismissed from his post of vice minister of supervision, Du Daozheng was dismissed from his post of director of the Information and Publication Bureau, Weng Fupei was dismissed from his post of consul general to Manchester, Tang Xingbo was dismissed from his post of consul general (with the rank of ambassador) to New York, and Peng Yaoming was dismissed from his post of consul general to Tijuana.

Yang Shangkun Dismisses, Appoints Ambassadors

HK0808071589 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
2 Aug 89 p 2

[XINHUA report: "State President Yang Shangkun Appoints and Dismisses a Number of Ambassadors to Foreign Countries"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Aug—According to the decision of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, PRC President Yang Shangkun has made the following appointments and dismissals of ambassadors to foreign countries:

1. Wu Minglian has been appointed PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Kenya.

Xue Mouhong has been dismissed from his post of PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Kenya.

2. Guo Jiading has been appointed PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Portuguese Republic.

Chen Ziyang has been dismissed from his post of PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Portuguese Republic.

3. Guo Jiading has been dismissed from his post of PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Malta.

KEJI RIBAO Dismisses Editors

HK0808091289 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO
in Chinese 8 Aug 89 p 4

[Report: "Sun Changjiang, deputy editor in chief of KEJI RIBAO (SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DAILY), Is Dismissed"]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Aug—There have been new personnel changes in the leading body of KEJI RIBAO, a newspaper which attracted wide attention a few months ago. Sun Changjiang, a famous theorist, was dismissed from the office of deputy editor in chief of the newspaper. Before that, Lin Zixin, the paper's director and editor in chief of this newspaper, was dismissed from his job.

Sun Changjiang, 56, was previously a teacher at Zhongguo Renmin University and the Central Party School. He was once renowned for being a ghostwriter for former party General Secretary Hu Yaobang.

Some people held that Sun Changjiang had to bear certain responsibility for KEJI RIBAO's coverage in the period between April and June. KEJI RIBAO now employs more than 300 staffers and is subordinate to the State Science and Technology Commission. The newly

appointed director is Li Xiaoshi, who was previously an official in the Hubei Provincial Science and Technology Commission and the Hubei provincial government.

Foreign Newspapers Return to Beijing Hotels

HK0808033289 Hong Kong AFP in English
0321 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, Aug 8 (AFP)—A group of English-language foreign newspapers, banned from the Beijing newsstands in a mid-July censorship crackdown, have returned to hotel shops.

THE ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL, the HONG KONG STANDARD, the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST—all published in Hong Kong—were on sale at a number of international hotels Monday.

But Chinese-language newspapers published in the British colony were still absent from hotel shops. Beijing authorities have given no explanation for their continued ban, a public relations spokesman for one hotel said.

On Friday, hotels in the Chinese capital were informed that there would be deliveries of next week's issues of foreign magazines and newspapers. One hotel had already received copies of a Hong Kong weekly, ASIaweek.

TIME, NEWSWEEK, LE POINT, L'EXPRESS, STERN were among other publications banned in mid-July by the State Publications Bureau.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry said such measures were taken because the publications "offended the national feelings" of the Chinese people after the bloody army crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in June.

Observers said the ban was an attempt to limit the population's access to information on the situation in China and international reaction to the Beijing massacre.

Vice Minister Speaks on Removal of Pornography

HK0808035889 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
8 Aug 89 p 1

[By staff reporter Wu Jingshu]

[Text] China will spare no effort in eradicating pornography from all its printed, audio and visual sectors, while encouraging a new boom in arts and literature, "because this is the common wish of all Chinese people," a leading cultural official announced yesterday.

The Party and State Council have decided to intensify the current anti-pornography campaign—listing it as one of the top priorities for the whole country in the months

to come—in a bid to create "a healthier environment for the country's younger population," Gao Zhanxiang, Vice-Minister of Culture told a conference in Beijing.

"Such a decision was made in answer to the widespread anxiety of Chinese parents across the country, who have persistently complained about the poisoning effect such decadent materials had created in the minds of their children," Gao said.

However, it was also the decision of the country's top leadership to "draw a clear line between pornography and entertainment" in the current drive of cleaning up the publishing trade, he noted.

"An important thing is that we must not forget to protect the positive results of the cultural reform that has brought about a boom in the country's arts, literature and publication business," the Vice-Minister pointed out.

For instance, the millions of book stalls on the streets, which have helped give rise to the publication boom in China, had emerged as a direct result of the cultural reform in the early 1980s.

"Now, while we are cleaning the pornographic materials off their racks, we should take care to protect their businesses, because their existence symbolizes the fruit of reform treasured by the people," Gao said.

All healthy art and literature works should not only be protected but also be encouraged, because they form an essential of the life of the Chinese people, the Vice-Minister said.

People need entertainment, which makes their life more interesting; and art and literature are the best of all possible entertainment for the people. The continuing drive against pornography will only help promote a new boom in arts and literature in China, he emphasized.

He cited a cultural reception, held a few days ago by Beijing artists for the city's martial law troops, which featured several serious performances soon followed by pop music and dancers show.

"I was in the audience, and I saw the soldiers give a standing ovation to the pop show. They enjoyed the entertainment, because it was interesting and healthy as well," Gao said.

"Now with the very important event of the 40th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic only seven weeks away, our artists and writers should try their best to offer as many excellent presentations as possible to the Chinese people—to make their festival a really happy holiday," the Vice-Minister urged.

Journal Views 'Truth' of DAOBAO Incident
HK0608070089 Beijing WENZHAI BAO in Chinese
No 644, 30 Jul 89 p 3

[Article by Han Yushui (7281 4416 3055) in 10 Jul Issue of ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO (CHINA EDUCATION JOURNAL): "The Truth of the Storm Over SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO"]

[Text] Through the 17 April issue of Hong Kong WAH KIU YAT PO, the Shanghai Municipal CPC Party Committee Propaganda Department learned that SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO [shortened as DAOBAO] was to devote a special column to mourn the death of Comrade Hu Yaobang. To get a better grasp of the social ideological trends and relevant essences, the municipal party committee Deputy Secretary Zeng Qinghong and its Propaganda Department director Chen Zili sent for the DAOBAO's editor in chief Qin Benli to find out how things stood on the afternoon of 11 April. Comrade Qin Benli said: DAOBAO did plan to devote several pages to covering a forum to mourn the death of Comrade Hu Yaobang jointly held by the paper and the journal XINQUANCHANG in Beijing on 19 April in its forthcoming issue. Comrades Zeng Qinghong and Chen Zili asked Qin Benli to send them the foundry proof of the issue in question for their perusal as soon as possible, and the latter promised that it would be delivered to them early the following morning. However, the foundry proof had not been delivered by noon the following day. In the afternoon, the municipal party committee Propaganda Department called the DAOBAO office on the phone to inquire about the delay, but they failed to reach Qin Benli at that particular moment. At about 1600, Qin Benli was located at the JIEFANG RIBAO office (DAOBAO was printed at the JIEFANG RIBAO press.) Qin said that the foundry proof had just been sent to the Propaganda Department. At 1630, Zeng Qinghong and Chen Zili got the foundry proof. Having gone through it, they asked the secretary in the office to call Comrade Qin Benli on the phone.

At 2030, several comrades including Zeng Qinghong discussed the foundry proof of the No 439 issue of DAOBAO with Comrade Qin Benli. With patience, they pointed out to Qin: All papers in Shanghai were eulogizing Comrade Hu Yaobang's fine qualities, conveying their sentiment in mourning the death of Comrade Hu Yaobang, and doing their best to spark people's enthusiasm for the four modernizations and reinvigorating the Chinese nation. That was the bounden duty of the press.

However, in DAOBAO's coverage, totaling some 20,000 characters, some passages were rather sensitive, and not appropriate to convey to the public. At that juncture, it was imperative to take into consideration the social effects of propaganda and public opinion. Out of good intentions to protect DAOBAO so that the paper might develop healthily, it was suggested that relevant passages in the speeches of some people, including Yan Jiaqi, be deleted, in which they had spearheaded a campaign

against Comrade Deng Xiaoping in an attempt to "reverse the verdict" on Comrade Hu Yaobang's mistakes as well as bourgeois liberalization. But Comrade Qin Benli said: "I shall be responsible for all the consequences. Anyway, Comrade Jiang Zemin has not read the foundry proof. Should there be any consequences after its publication, the municipal party committee and the Propaganda Department will be free of any responsibilities." Comrades Zeng Qinghong and Chen Zili said it was not a matter of personal responsibility, but involved the effects on the whole society. Moreover, the publication of some people's speeches without their own study and permission would be rather careless (it was learned that several people who delivered speeches at the forum had explicitly expressed their unwillingness to have their speeches published.) Even then, Comrade Qin Benli insisted on bearing responsibility for whatever consequences, and flatly refused any deletion. Under such circumstances, Zeng Qinghong reported the matter to Comrade Jiang Zemin.

Comrade Jiang Zemin informed Comrade Wang Daohan of the matter (Wang being the honorary president of DAOBAO's Council.) Together, Jiang and Wang hurried to the DAOBAO office. Comrade Jiang Zemin solemnly criticized Comrade Qin Benli. Having reviewed the foundry proof, Comrade Wang Daohan said that it would be improper to publish such articles with sensitive points under the circumstances, and that they had to bear responsibility for the party. Furthermore, in the coverage of the speeches delivered at the forum, some statements of Comrade Hu Yaobang delivered in recent years were quoted. This was rather careless without first consulting the organization and Comrade Hu Yaobang's dependents for their approval. In addition, Comrade Wang Daohan said to Comrade Qin Benli that you and I are both party members; we should display the principle of party spirit with regard to such matters. The omission of certain passages will not affect the entire layout. Moreover, should the information on Comrade Hu Yaobang's death on the morning of 22 April and Comrade Zhao Ziyang's memorial speech be left out, it would fail to meet the de facto political and journalist requirements. Only then did Comrade Qin Benli agree to some omissions before the issue was sent to the press. But surprisingly enough, hundreds of thousands of copies of the issue had already been in print when Comrade Qin Benli was informed of the fact by JIEFANG RIBAO Press on the phone. Then he called the comrade in charge of circulation and told him the issue already in print should not be circulated. It was decided then Comrade Qin Benli would be responsible for the alteration of the layout, and the final proof would be sent to Wang Daohan and relevant responsible comrades of the Propaganda Department early the following morning.

However, on the early morning of 23 April, Comrade Wang Daohan found that the issue of DAOBAO in question had been delivered in its unabridged version to his residence. He promptly called the DAOBAO office deputy director, Comrade Cai Beihua, to inquire about

the matter. The latter told him that he himself had received the paper at 2000 on the evening of 22 April. Then, Wang Daohan promptly called Comrade Qin Benli and censured him for not being as good as his word.

Later on, it was learned that Qin Benli had long decided to have the No 439 issue printed ahead of schedule, so that it might be dispatched to Beijing prior to 23 April, namely, the very day when the memorial service of Comrade Hu Yaobang was held. At about 1000 on 21 April, DAOBAO sent a telephone message to JIEFANG RIBAO, which required the relevant printing shop to start printing the very issue ahead of schedule. The printing process began at about 1800 on 22 April. Later, some of the copies were delivered to relevant departments and individuals, while some 400 copies were delivered to newsstands run by individual households for distribution. Meanwhile, a considerable number of copies were directly dispatched to Beijing.

At the same time, some press overseas carried the information that DAOBAO had been "confiscated" and "closed down." Now we have learned that DAOBAO's office stationed in Beijing disclosed the matter in an interview with, or telephone calls to, some reporters of overseas media stationed in Beijing in pursuit of pressure from world opinion. That very afternoon, the Shanghai municipal party committee repeated its requirement to DAOBAO to present its formula for revising the issue's layout, so that it might be typeset and sent to the press as quickly as possible. At that time, Comrade Qin Benli proposed a plan for revising the layout, and told the municipal party committee that he would do his best to have the revised copy delivered as soon as possible.

On the morning of 24 April, DAOBAO sent a telephone message to the JIEFANG RIBAO typesetting workshop seeking help. The manuscripts were sent to the press at about 1000, and six new proofread copies were devised at 1800. It was settled that it would be sent back for correction the following morning following proofreading; however, the proofread copy was still unavailable the next evening. In the meantime, the municipal party committee Propaganda Department called the DAOBAO Office and Comrade Qin Benli's residence, looking for him on several occasions to work out a solution, but no definite answers were given. On the same evening, the press director called DAOBAO's Editorial Department, but nobody answered the phone. Then he dialed the number of Qin Benli's residence, and was told that Qin was not at home. It was later found out that Qin Benli had gone to Shanghai's west suburban Cherry Blossom Holiday Village "to see a doctor."

On the evening of 25 April, the DAOBAO Office submitted an "emergency report" to the municipal party committee, saying that it insisted on circulating the original copy of the issue, which had already been printed on the grounds of "refraining from intensifying

contradictions to further develop the state of affairs." It concluded with "here we submit this report especially for your reference." That meant they would have the original copy of the No 439 issue intact in circulation, neglecting the opinion of the municipal party committee.

At 0100 on 26 April, the municipal party committee called a meeting on secretaries. At 1000 that very morning, a municipal party committee Standing Committee was convened to discuss the DAOBAO issue. The meeting reaffirmed that the original version of the No 439 issue of DAOBAO should be kept from circulation. In view of Comrade Qin Benli's grave violation of discipline, a decision was made to dismiss him from his office as editor in chief and party group member, and to consolidate DAOBAO. Because relevant comrades of the DAOBAO office had refused to sign the proofread copy of the issue for the press, the office's deputy director, Comrade Cai Deihua (who was in charge of any specific affairs of the office), signed the proofread copy instead.

On 27 April, JIEFANG RIBAO received the signed foundry proof and organized a rush printing. On 28 April, the revised version of the No 439 issue of DAOBAO was delivered to the readers.

People cannot but pose the questions:

Why should DAOBAO have refrained to cover the memorial service, while it carried the full text of the speeches delivered at the forum in some 20,000 characters and disclosed the matter overseas beforehand?

Why was it necessary to send the issue to the press ahead of schedule and to have it in circulation prior to the memorial service for Comrade Hu Yaobang?

Qin Benli was a veteran editor in chief, did he not know that it would violate basic editorial knowledge to "submit the foundry proof for deliberation," when he started printing it?

The Shanghai municipal party committee required the deletion of only some 500 characters; why should he have refused to do so? Is it not a fact that these 500 characters were none other than the key to the motive of DAOBAO in calling the forum to mourn the death of Comrade Hu Yaobang?

Reviewing the incident today, when the riot was halted and the counterrevolutionary rebellion quelled, do we not find the truth of the DAOBAO incident perfectly clear to us all?

RENMIN RIBAO Analyzes Press Freedom

HK0808093089 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
7 Aug 89 p 6

[Article by Xi Chi (6741 3589): "A Tentative Analysis of Media Guidance and Press Freedom"]

[Text] When spring was changing into summer, political turmoil, which affected the whole country, occurred in our country. This has sharply arrested the attention of the people, and caused a serious retrospection on the part of the broad masses of our press workers.

It is known to all that a small number of persons first whipped up the antiparty and antisocialist public opinion to instigate the political turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion. Flaunting the banner of "press freedom," they adopted such methods as confusing black and white, fabricating rumors, slandering, confusing and poisoning people's minds, instigating, and so on to attack the party and the people. This is a struggle which concerns the fate of the party and the state. A tiny number of leaders in the Party Central Committee connived at, encouraged, and supported bourgeois liberalization for a long time, and regarded the erroneous public opinion that was created by a small number of persons as both something "desired by people at home" and as an "international progressive trend." They issued instructions to relax control over press circles, and stirred up public opinion in order to exaggerate the seriousness of the situation. During a period of time, erroneous media guidance played a role of aggravating the situation. Once mass media, such as newspapers, radio broadcast, television, and so on were utilized to propagate erroneous political ideas and viewpoints, they would create political confusion. Some masses would wrongly regard them as the "voice of the Party Central Committee." This would ideologically mislead and puzzle the people. This also provided those persons with ulterior motive with an opportunity to peddle their spurious goods. Comrades on the press front must seriously sum up their experiences and take lesson from this incident.

Public opinion is something which reflects the views of people in the society with similar economic status and political attitudes, or social groups on a certain matter. It is a spiritual force which can produce great influence over the society. Correct, positive, and revolutionary public opinion can play a great role in promoting social progress, whereas erroneous, negative, and counterrevolutionary public opinion will hamper and undermine the prosperity and development of the society. This has been amply fully proven by the special role of differing public opinion in influencing people's thinking and conducts during the turmoil.

As far as social media guidance is concerned, the role of the press undertaking has far exceeded that of other mass media. Press media such as newspapers, journals, news agencies, radio broadcast, television, and so on can attract readers and audience of great number. They can cover a very wide area, spread very fast, and produce the greatest influence. Through reports and commentaries, these mass media always propagate certain viewpoints. They have a very strong infiltrating power to exerting their subtle influence over the masses. Therefore, any country, class, political party, or social force must have the aid of press media to expand or strengthen their own public opinion to check and oppose public opinion which will harm them. They will do everything possible to ensure that their ideological viewpoints are accepted by the people, and that they will become the main aspect

of social public opinion. In such a way, they can effectively control the society. All countries have regarded media guidance as a means for controlling the society. The Western society has regarded public opinion as the fourth kind of force which is second only to legislation, administration and jurisdiction. They have also regarded press media as an important factor for controlling people's political conducts. A spokesman of a monopoly group confessed freely: "One dollar used in propaganda is equal to five dollars used in national defense."

Press media in our country belongs to the people, and press undertaking is part of our socialist cause. At present, the total circulation of various newspapers and magazines in our country is more than 150 million copies, and more than 80 percent of the people in our country can obtain information through various kinds of press media. Press undertaking has played a very important role in our country's political, economic and social life. Our press media has shoulder an important task of propagating the line, guiding principle and policy of the party and state, and developing close ties between the party and the masses. Press media must take a clear-cut stand to adhere to a correct political orientation, actively and effectively guide social public opinions, and mobilize and organize people of various nationalities throughout the country to participate in the magnificent cause of construction and reform. This has been determined by our socialist press undertaking, and is also a glorious task of our press workers.

Will media guidance impede press freedom? Generally speaking, press freedom, including freedom of publication and freedom of speech, is a kind of democratic right exercised through press media. Like democracy, freedom, and rights in other aspects, press freedom is concrete rather than abstract. In a class society, there is no supra-class press freedom. Press media inevitably reflects the interests of the class which controls it. In a capitalist country, very often different newspapers and government mutually attack each other, or mutually quarrel with each other. But this is only a false appearance of press freedom. Essentially speaking, this is nothing but the struggle between different groups of interests reflected in mass media under the prerequisite that the fundamental interests of bourgeoisie are not harmed. Like democracy, freedom, and rights in other aspects, press freedom is comparative rather than absolute. It is controlled and constrained by law. The "Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen" of France stipulates that while enjoying their freedom of speech and publication, citizens must assume responsibility for abusing such freedom within the scope of law. In the United States, a country which flaunts the banner of press freedom, there are a series of legal restrictions on press freedom. For example, it has been stipulated that the press media is not allowed to "disrupt the society," "despise the courts," or "slander and vilify other people." "Draft of the International Convention on Press Freedom" adopted by a UN press freedom conference held in 1948 has clearly pointed out: those who are

guilty of revealing the secrets of the state, or harming the security of the state, or attempting to instigate other people to change the government and the system through force, or disrupting social order, or attempting to fan people to commit crimes must be punished according to law.

Socialist press freedom is essentially different from capitalist press freedom. Under socialist system, the press has been freed from the enslavement of capital. The socialist system is a material guarantee for the people to enjoy their rights of press freedom. The people can make use of press media in accordance with law to fully put forward their proposals, make criticisms, and express their opinions. They can also make use of press media to exercise supervision over the affairs of the state and society, and to exercise their rights of being the masters of their own affairs. It is completely different from the press media in capitalist countries, which is monopolized and controlled by a small number of persons and defends the rule of the bourgeois class over the broad masses. It is also completely different from "press freedom" in capitalist countries. In the meantime, due to the fact that ours is a socialist country led by the CPC, the fundamental interests of our people are identical. This has determined that we can have unanimous public opinion on political principle, political orientation and major issues. Such unanimous public opinion reflects the common will and desires of the people. Under the prerequisite of upholding the four cardinal principles, persisting in reform and opening up, and opposing bourgeois liberalization, people can express their different views. This is also a general and common phenomenon. Through different kinds of discussions, people can unify their thinking and understanding, and their opinions as well. Through such cyclical movement of opposites, from differences to unanimity, the thinking and attention of the masses will be guided to the tract beneficial to social progress. This will continuously promote our progress in reform and construction. Our unanimous public opinion is based on identical fundamental interests of the people, or people's efforts to make use of democratic methods to carry out their self-education. Such matters are inconceivable in capitalist countries. As socialist press workers, we must make a distinction between bourgeois press freedom and socialist press freedom in both our ideological understanding and practice, and properly handle the relations between press freedom and media guidance. While exercising our rights of press freedom, we must on no account forget our socialist responsibility for a correct media guidance. Only thus can we carry out our historical mission entrusted by our times and people.

Of course, the development of socialist press freedom is inseparable from our social economic development, the development of democratic politics, and the enhancement of the people's ideological and educational levels. Press reform is an important component part of the political structural reform in our country. At present, press work in our country has not been fully brought into

the tract of democracy and the legal system. There are still many problems with regard to the management system of our press undertaking. Efforts must be made to improve the quality of our press contingent. It is our urgent task to observe the principle of carrying forward democracy, perfecting our legal system, and developing socialist press freedom.

Article Criticizes Press Liberalization

HK0208111489 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
30 July 89 p 4

[Report: "Article by Wu Lengxi Analyzes Certain Incorrect Viewpoints in the Press Circles: Diversity, Neutrality and Liberalization"]

[Text] Comrade Wu Lengxi recently published an article entitled "The Functions of the Press and Public Opinion Are Worth Pondering About" in RENMIN ZHENGXIE BAO [Journal of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference], in which he pointed out that there are two considerations for the press circles in promoting bourgeois liberalization. These two considerations are:

One, diversification. The press circles preach that the functions, missions, and duties of newspapers, journalism, radio broadcasting and television include many things: the propaganda of policies, reflecting of public opinion, monitoring government with public opinion, transmission of knowledge, information exchange, entertainment and merchandise advertisements, and so on. You cannot say that all these do not make some sense. But, the problem is that the purposes as well as the results of continuing in such a direction will mean a dilution, or even complete washing away, of the main missions and functions of the press. When you talk about the directive function, people from the press will bring up mass appeal, intellectual contents, amusement; when you suggest running a party newspaper well, they will counter-suggest using social groups, the people, or individuals to do a good job in running a newspaper. You declare that politically we should keep pace with the central authorities, and he will argue that there should be many different voices. In a word, the press is doing everything to drown newspapers' major nature, missions, and functions into a variety of requirements, which they then call diversification, but which in effect nullifies a newspaper's major function, and works against the theory that newspapers are the mouthpiece of the party.

The second is neutrality. This is a subterfuge, which works like this: They actively promote a theory which furnishes journalism with a definition neither acid nor alkaline in its substance; a definition which appears neutral. To give a concrete example, newspapers, news agencies, radio stations, and television stations are all termed communications media. Now, you cannot deny this term, which is one different classes and different interest groups can accept. But have any problems been solved by this term? For this would be tantamount to

saying newspapers are papers that print news. However, this term, by being cast in the form of a neutral definition, steers clear of the class nature or the political proclivity of news as a tool. For the heart of the matter is what is being communicated, and for whom, by whom, and how it is communicated. These are all questions to which the answers vary according to different tendencies, classes, social strata, and the interests of social groups. This is the way with which those promoters of "communication media" cover up their real purposes; this is their way to deceive the masses with what they think as being "truth," "objectivity" and "fairness."

What is "truth?" Voice of America [VOA] and a number of newspapers from Hong Kong and Taiwan reported a bloodbath in Tiananmen Square as truth. We say it is true that not one person died in the square.

What is "objectivity?" VOA said it was objectively established that the People's Liberation Army [PLA] butchered people. We say it was objectively established that the counterrevolutionary rioters attacked and killed the PLA soldiers in the first place, and that the PLA was forced to defend themselves.

What is "fairness?" VOA characterized the riots as "a students patriotic movement" or "prodemocracy movement," and it views such characterizations as "fair." For us, we view as "fair" calling the counter-party and antisocialist activities fanned, planned, and controlled by political conspirators as "riots" and "counter-revolutionary rebellion," which was what they later developed into. This is real fairness.

Thus, it is seen that what are called "truth," "objectivity," and "fairness" carry different standards for different classes and different social groups. We communists view truth, objectivity, and fairness with the world outlook and historical viewpoint of dialectic materialism and historical materialism. The truth we talk about is intrinsic truth, and our objectivity is one of real nature, and our fairness is that which takes the people's interests as the criterion.

The above-mentioned two characteristics reflect, to a considerable degree, the character of liberalization in the entire ideological field. On the matter of diversification, economically, they promote private ownership under the guise of economic diversification; politically, they preach a multiparty system without the Communist leadership, on the reason of economic diversification; ideologically, again on the same reason, they preach liberalization which negates Marxism as the guiding thought. On the matter of neutrality, economically, they preach that a commodity economy is free of social concomitance; politically, they preach that the state machine (government, army, police force, courts and prisons) does not carry the nature of class.

Li Tieying Arrives in Lhasa for Inspection
HK0608033789 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 5 Aug 89

[Text] Li Tieying, state councillor and chairman of the State Education Commission, and a party of 15 arrived in Lhasa by plane on 5 August to inspect work in Tibet. Leading comrades of the party and government in the region, including Doje Cering, Mao Rubai, and Tudao Doje welcomed them at the airport. At 1145, Comrade Li Tieying arrived by car at the Tibet Guesthouse, where he will be staying. He was welcomed there by Hu Jintao, secretary of the regional party committee; Raidi and Tian Congming, deputy secretaries; and Zhang Xiangming, chairman of the regional Advisory Commission.

Education Official Comments on College Enrollment
QW0308211189 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 22 Jul 89 p 1

[By reporter Zhu Zhenguo (2612 2182 0948)]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jul—At a meeting with reporters today, a spokesman for the State Education Commission answered questions raised by reporters about this year's student enrollment plan for institutions of higher learning, an issue which is of general concern to all circles of society.

Question: It was reported that at a recent national conference on the work of institutions of higher learning, the question of readjusting this year's student enrollment plan for ordinary institutions of higher learning was discussed. Will there be a reduction in the number of students to be enrolled this year? Please brief us on the situation in this area.

Answer: There will indeed be some slight readjustments. However, it is not like "a large-scale reduction," as is currently reported in society. In light of the practical issues encountered in developing higher education and the heavy tasks of readjustment facing institutions of higher learning, the State Education Commission and the State Planning Commission recently decided to make minor adjustments in the student enrollment plan for ordinary institutions of higher learning. The adjustments call for a reduction of about 30,000 students, or 5 percent, from the 640,000 students planned earlier this year. At the same time, some supplementary measures will be taken to reduce the social impact the reduction might produce. For example, television universities in some provinces and municipalities will increase their enrollment of this year's high school graduates for ordinary college courses to satisfy the students' aspirations for advanced study and to ensure that the total number of high school graduates pursuing advanced study will remain roughly unchanged. Of course, in the foreseeable future, most high school graduates face the question of employment. However, this question can only be

resolved by developing mainly vocational and technical education through overall planning, not by increasing the number of those enrolled in college.

Question: What is the reason for readjusting the enrollment plan for ordinary institutions of higher learning?

Answer: There are three main reasons for making minor readjustments in the enrollment plan for ordinary institutions of higher learning. First, our country's higher education has developed fairly fast in recent years; yet in many cases, the conditions for running the school have not been able to match this development. As a result, proper teaching conditions and the order of life of students have not been provided. This not only affects the quality of education, but is also a major factor for instability in schools. Particularly last year, some localities and institutions of higher learning increased the student enrollment without authorization. This further exacerbated the situation. Second, in recent years, graduates of certain departments of schools of higher learning have had difficulties in job assignments. This phenomenon still exists this year. Although the difficulties are only temporary and the responsible persons of the education departments and institutions of higher learning should hold a long-term view on these matters, the difficulties are real and there are no solutions for the time being. For those who are in charge of education, they must hold themselves responsible to the students and consider these practical difficulties as they are. Personnel training plans must basically suit the needs of society. This ought to be the principle for guiding the development of socialist higher education. Third, for a long period, a number of departments (for example, certain social science departments) lacked clearly defined goals. There is an urgent need to clearly define their goals through consolidation and enriching the contents of education. Only by doing so can they suit the needs of socialist construction. It is precisely because of these considerations that we are readjusting the enrollment plan for ordinary institutions of higher learning. We hope that we will have the understanding and support of all circles of society, particularly the understanding and support of the students taking the entrance examinations and their parents.

Question: Will the current readjustment of the enrollment plan have an adverse effect on the work of student enrollment?

Answer: For both the localities and institutions of higher learning, the readjustment is only partial and will not affect the overall enrollment work. Of course, because the readjustment was rather belatedly announced, there will definitely be some impact. We hope to reduce this impact to the minimum. Now, with the conclusion of the uniform examination and the near completion of the review of examination papers, various localities will soon enter the phase of student enrollment. We hope that the student enrollment departments and the relevant institutions of higher learning will make the best use of

their time and, by increasing mutual cooperation and understanding, carry out specific work to implement the revised enrollment plan. We hope that they will announce the numbers of student enrolled in various localities as soon as possible and seriously help the prospective students fill out the application form indicating which departments they wish to attend. In some provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities, prospective students filled out the application form before taking the entrance examination. Enrollment departments in these areas should seriously help the students to revise the application form or fill out a new one. They should do a thorough job to ensure that the wishes of the students are truly respected, that the selections are done fairly, and that selected students meet the standards required in terms of moral character and intellectual and physical conditions. The procedure for student enrollment can be appropriately readjusted, and the time of enrollment and admission can also be postponed accordingly.

Article on Expected Changes in Overseas Education
HK0408034589 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD (CHINA TODAY SUPPLEMENT) in English 4 Aug 89 p 1

[By Cheung Po-ling]

[Text] The Chinese Government, fearing its students will fall to the influences of Western culture, has decided to send more academics overseas to study.

Also scholars will only be allowed to study overseas short-term.

In other changes to its education exchange programmes, China has refused U.S. scholars to teach in China and stopped granting exit permits for students intending to study in Australia.

Most of the 3,000 Chinese students who have been permitted to study abroad in the next academic year are visiting scholars, according to a State Education Commission (SEC) official.

Mr Li Shunxing, the deputy director-general of the commission's Department of International Cooperation, said yesterday that there would be "a change of composition" in the next batch of students.

"Unlike the previous practice, we would send more academics to foreign countries this year and the period of study would be shortened to six months or one year," said Mr Li who is attending an international conference on childhood in Hong Kong.

The students abroad, mostly undergraduates and post-graduates, used to take more than two years to complete their courses.

"To meet with the urgent needs and demands in China, we favoured short-term courses," said Mr Li. "After six months to one year study or so, they will be able to come back and realise their potential in important jobs."

Mr Li said most of the students would study applied sciences.

But Dr Suzanne Pepper, an expert on China education, said the changes are part of the Chinese Government's efforts to encourage overseas Chinese students to return home rather than try to extend their stay.

"It is the logic of the Chinese Government that those attending short-term courses would be more likely to come back to China. The longer they stay, the more they'd get used to the American way of living and wouldn't want to come back," she said.

Chinese authorities recently asked the U.S. to scrap an academic exchange programme. Twenty-three U.S. scholars were due to teach in China in the next school year.

Washington officials were quoted as saying the move was attributed to an apparent fear of continued U.S. influence on university campuses.

Meanwhile, Shanghai's Municipal Public Security Bureau has temporarily stopped granting exit permits for private-funded students trying to study in Australia. However, the bureau in Beijing has not taken similar action.

The issuing of permits was halted because of a huge backlog of unprocessed applications, according to Shanghai's LIBERATION DAILY.

An Australian embassy spokesman said about 25,000 private-funded Chinese had applied this year, mostly wanting to study at special language schools to avoid tight travel regulations.

When asked about the SEC's recent reduction of 30,000 freshmen from a planned enrolment of 640,000 in higher education institutes, Mr Li, attributed the cut to inadequate teaching facilities.

"The Beijing University, for instance, should not have absorbed up to 10,000 students as it has. They just do not have the facilities to hold such a capacity," said Mr Li.

It is understood Beijing University will only take 600 students this coming semester instead of the planned 2,100.

He said the intake of students hoping to study pure science subjects, including theoretical social sciences, was drastically cut due to unclear study goals and dim job prospects.

But Dr Pepper said the huge drop in the intake of students was more a political punishment than a problem of finding jobs.

Officials Disciplined for Misappropriating Funds
OW0208181989 Beijing XINHUA in English
0815 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 2 (XINHUA)—Huang Yujun, a deputy governor of the Chinese Industrial and Commercial Bank, was recently given a demerit for using over 14,000 yuan of public money to fit up his house.

A spokesman for the Supervision Ministry said here today that the bank spent a total of more than 40,000 yuan last year on fitting up private houses for Huang and its other two ranking officials.

One of the two is the secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Committee at the bank and the other is the former director of the bank's party disciplinary group.

According to relevant state regulations, only officials above the vice ministerial level can enjoy the privilege of fitting up private houses with certain amount of public money, the spokesman said. The three bank officials all rank at bureau level. Therefore, the three officials "have violated administrative discipline and been too luxurious and wasteful."

The Supervision Ministry has instructed the three bank officials to bear the cost of fitting up their private houses themselves.

People's Procuratorate Cites Figures on Bribery
OW0708143589 Beijing XINHUA in English
1421 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 7 (XINHUA)—Procuratorates at all levels of China prosecuted more than 3,300 major cases of corruption and bribe-taking in the first half of this year, according to sources from the Supreme People's Procuratorate today.

Over 130 cadres at or above the county and division level including 11 at the department level were punished for being involved in the cases.

The sources said there were 78 cases of bribes that involve 100,000 yuan (27,000 U.S. dollars) and 6 that involve 500,000 yuan. The most serious case involved as high as 1.86 million yuan.

All the procuratorates throughout the country investigated into 16,000 cases in the first 6 months of this year, 60 percent more than in the same period of last year.

Many of the cases were exposed as a result of people's reporting to the crime-reporting centers. So far, more than 3,000 such centers have been set up throughout the country.

Article Casts CPC as Anticorruption Vanguard
HK0408023789 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
31 July 89 p 6

[Article by Wu Hongwei (2976 3163 1218): "Our Party is the Leading Force in Combating Corruption"]

[Text] Opposing corruption was a loud slogan in Beijing's riots and counterrevolutionary rebellion. The majority of students and masses were bitter and angry at the existence of corruption. But a tiny number of people exploited the opposing corruption slogans to plot conspiratorial activities against the party and socialism. Their battle cries, which were louder than anybody else's, claimed that without them, China would not be able to get rid of corruption. The problem then arises of exactly who represents the leading force against corruption?

A vast number of facts testify that it is the CPC that works for the interests of the overwhelming majority, not the small number of people engaging in bourgeois liberalization and instigating riots. The CPC is the leading force against corruption.

People will remember that as early as when the party was about to seize power over the entire country, Comrade Mao Zedong said at the 2d session of the CPC 7th Central Committee: "Comrades must be made to continue their humble, discreet, unassuming, and forbearing style and to maintain their style of arduous struggle." Since the party assumed power, it has always conducted education in opposing corruption and in the spirit of arduous struggle among party members, with the result that the majority of comrades resisted the bourgeoisie's attacks with sugarcoated bullets. Many veteran comrades have maintained the traditional wartime style and become models for opposing corruption and building a clean style. Many leading comrades among the CPC central authorities, however, were quick to perceive that corruption has reared up among the policies of reform and opening to the outside world and that the party is facing a new, severe test. Accordingly, they have given a variety of important instructions. As early as March 1979, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "At the present historical turning point, mountains of questions are awaiting our attention. It is decisive for us now to strengthen party leadership and rectify party style." Immediately afterward, Comrade Chen Yun pointed out seriously: "The party style of a ruling party is a matter of life and death for the party. Therefore, there must be active work on party style, and the work is to be made permanent." It should be said this instruction was an eye-opener and an illumination. Faced with such economic crimes as the graft and bribery that have appeared in reform and opening up, Comrade Deng Xiaoping eventually countered with the policy of "grasping with both hands." He pointed out: "With the punishing hand that deals blows at economic crimes, the opening up to the outside world and the economic activities at home can proceed along the right path." Meanwhile, Comrade

Chen Yun pointed out clearly: "Reform and opening up do not mean relaxation of discipline. At the 13th Party Congress, the central authorities, in summing up experiences, proposed with emphasis that the party had to undergo the experience of governing and that of reform and opening up. This double experience was considered "an important topic in the new period of party building and one that must be resolved." Following the 13th party congress, the CPC central authorities issued a circular that specifically stated that "reform and boosting the economy must be unswervingly upheld; and staying clean and preventing corruption must also be unswervingly upheld." This should be a sufficiently clear indication that the party and government have always paid close attention to opposing corruption. Some of the people with ulterior motives deliberately ignored these facts and put the party and government in a position of neglecting anti-corruption work. Their motives were obviously to sow dissension between the party and the people and to practice anti-party and anti-socialist system activities under the guise of opposing corruption.

Our party has not only attached importance to the problems of corruption but adopted various active measures to combat it. Anyone who respects history and facts will remember the series of large-scale anti-corruption struggles of the "Movement Against the Three Evils" and the "Movement Against the Five Evils," launched and waged by our party in the 1950's and 1960's. During these struggles, batches of corrupt and degenerate elements were purged from the party, with serious law-abusing and graft-takers like Liu Qingshan and Zhang Zishan brought to justice. In the reform and opening up period, the party launched timely large-scale struggles to deal blows at economic crimes, while persisting in actively correcting the party style.

Figures by the relevant departments show that between February 1982 and June 1986, over 67,600 party members were disciplined by the party for economic malpractices, with 25,598 of them stripped of their party memberships. Acting in accordance with the need to fight against corruption, the CPC Central Committee, the National People's Congress, and the State Council also adopted a range of policies in the setting up of institutions and legislation, which successively resurrected, or set up, discipline inspection, supervision, auditing and procuratorate organs; promulgated some laws, rules, and regulations; and strengthened the building of party discipline, government codes, and legal systems. Since 1987, over 100,000 persons have been investigated annually and dealt with by discipline inspection organs; and in 1988, over 21,100 cases of graft and bribery were handled by procuratorate departments, in which over 3,700 party members and cadres were brought to justice. Since last year, the CPC Central Committee has carried out nationwide an "openness in two areas and one supervision" system and a public complaint system. Last year alone over 147,000 complaints were handled by procuratorate organs. Out of this number of cases, 52,000 fell under the jurisdiction of procuratorate

organs, and 241 cadres at the departmental and directorial levels and 19 at the provincial and ministerial levels were involved. As for the punishment meted out for speculation and profiteering, especially for "official speculation," no one who respects facts will deny that since 1982 the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have been banning many "fly-by-night" companies and have conducted several rounds of intensive improvement and rectification on the problems of party and government organs and their cadres' involvement in business operations. In the second half of 1988, in particular, the State Council made some necessary adjustments in policy matters and in rules and regulations that curbed the unhealthy trend of organs engaging in business. For this year, apart from the ongoing improvement and rectification of companies, the State Council has demanded thorough investigations and the tackling of the problems of previous speculation and profiteering by officials for their personal coffers. Such investigations should start by examining the flow of commodities in high demand and of important production materials. It should be admitted that the task has proved to be a difficult one. Resistance has been great, and we should not expect results very soon.

Frankly speaking, in the new, historical turn in direction, there have been party members, especially some leading party members, who have not been able to stand up to the test and have taken the corrupt path of abusing their powers for pecuniary and private interests, and this has corrupted the party and government's image. But it should be seen that there are only a few corrupt elements in the party, while the majority of party members are clean and regular. Many an epic could be written about the honesty of many cadres, who with their fearless and altruistic actions have resisted corruption and given dominance to righteousness. Their actions have enabled the party to withstand these two trials. In this aspect, perhaps the behavior of the cadres on the fronts of discipline inspection, supervision, and procuratorate work is more representative. To punish the corrupt elements and defend the honor of party disciplines and the laws of the country, they have enforced the disciplines and laws, in complete disregard of their personal interests and the possibility that they may be framed or persecuted. In the last couple of years they have meted out punishment according to corresponding party disciplines, government codes, and laws to hundreds of thousands of violators of disciplines and the laws. In their work, they have received positive support from party and government leadership and the mass of people. Whenever they ran into serious resistance they were helped out by the leadership. In direct contrast, those eager for bourgeois liberalization have launched full-force attacks and heaped abuses on anti-corruption work. In their statements, punishing corrupt elements means "hitting 'reformers'" and enforcing disciplines in a serious manner will "restrict the hands of 'explorers'..." From these two aspects, people can see clearly that most of the party members and cadres have not only resisted corruption, but have acted positively

and resolutely in cleaning up corruption. Those engaging in bourgeois liberalization and hatching conspiracy and riots do not represent the leading force against corruption, but play a leading role in protecting corruption. Judging from their actions, Fang Lizhi and Li Shuxian, who betrayed their country for their own personal prestige, are full-fledged corrupt elements.

The response of the mass of party members, cadres, and people throughout the country to the attempt to "overthrow the government" and the evil intention of "killing all 47 million party members" is an absolute "no."

Modern history has shown that in China, no political parties or organizations, except for the Communist Party, were able to lead the struggle against corruption and realize the target of eliminating it. As the representative of a class, the CPC has been the most advanced pioneering force of the utmost power. As a political party, we take serving the people as the ultimate target and are prepared to accept mass supervision. Our discipline has been very tightly enforced, and our party is the one that has been most ready to expose and seriously eliminate internal corruption problems. It is for these reasons that our party has won the trust of the people and that after long periods of arduous and bloody struggle, our party was finally able to overthrow the corrupt, despotic and dictatorial regime; scoop away the corrupt, exploitative system; and set up in its place a republic, with the people as its master. Therefore, the present corrupt phenomenon is not an inherent element of the proletarian political party and the socialist system, but a problem created in the modernization process. It is one that has appeared in the process of development and, as such, it can be overcome and eliminated.

Why, then, has the work to oppose corruption not achieved the desired results? In my opinion, there are two major reasons: On the one hand, eliminating corruption is a very complicated process. It is a long-term struggle spanning the entire process of reform and opening up, and even the initial stage of socialism. Viewing corruption from the aspect of its originating causes, we can see there are factors having to do with the perpetrators' subjective state of mind, as well as complicated economic, political, and social conditions. None of these problems are of recent origin, and they will not be completely solved in the very near future. These problems require enormous amounts of arduous, detailed work and long-term efforts. Grumbling and slogan-yelling will achieve nothing, for in handling violations of the law or discipline, we must acquire sufficient evidence. We cannot accuse someone or a unit on the basis of eavesdropping, gossip, or inconclusive evidence or this could lead to many injustices, which nobody wants to happen. Moreover, many new situations and problems have been created by reform, opening up, and the development of a commodity economy; therefore, although the central authorities have adopted some measures to deal with corruption, it must be admitted that we still lack experience in preventing corruption in

some areas. It takes an exploratory process and a period of practice for the effects of a resolution to become apparent. On the other hand, it must be admitted that certain mistakes made by the central authorities, especially Zhao Ziyang's negligence while he was presiding over day-to-day central affairs, in party building, spiritual civilization building, and political ideological work, have directly affected anti-corruption work. Here may well lie the key to people's dissatisfaction, but it should be seen that ours is a party that is able to rapidly correct its own mistakes. The 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee has not only reshuffled the central leading group but has also taken as current important work the strengthening of political ideological work, party building, and punishing corruption and has made arrangements for this work. The mass of the people can fully trust the new central leading group to, while continuing to oppose riots and the rebellion with a clear-cut stand, keep working against corruption with a clear-cut stand. It will adopt more effective measures to increase the effects of the anti-corruption work. It will prove itself worthy of the trust of the masses.

Article Addresses Characteristics of Corruption
HK0708012989 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 0733 GMT 4 Aug 89

[Special article by Lin Hai (2651 3189): "Corruption on Mainland Has Five Major Characteristics"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 4 July (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE) —Corruption has already turned disastrous in China. The central authorities as well as all provinces and cities have recently pledged to punish corruption, and listed curbing corruption as one of the important tasks for the second half of the year. People will only be too happy to see any success from this move.

According to a survey of mainland supervision departments, corruption assumes five major characteristics:

1. From an overall viewpoint, corruption surfaced only among a minority of people, whether in government organs, factories and mines, or the personnel of enterprises and institutions. However, corruption has spread extensively in multiple dimensions. More often than not, any case would involve many tiers and trades, and naturally many departments and individuals. For example, according to a survey of a certain county supervision bureau in Liaoning, on 5,225 occasions structured around the Spring Festival in 1988, some departments at provincial, city, and county levels asked for wine from a winery in this county, with an average 16.4 requests per day. They simply took away wine worth approximately 30,000 yuan. The Guangxi Supervision Office has investigated and handled cases of power abuse in circulation areas through profiteering in important production materials and commodities that are in short supply. In 91 cases in this category, 14 cadres at office level, 25 cadres at bureau level, and 349 ordinary cadres were involved. A most typical case was the speculation in

51,000 tons of chemical fertilizers, with 71 units, five party and government organs, and 22 leading cadres participating in the merry-go-round.

2. Corruption invariably surfaced in departments and workers in charge of affairs concerning personnel, financial or material resources. For example, in certain circles, 1,887 cases of corruption took place in 1988 alone, involving a total sum of 900 million yuan, with 1,950 persons eventually given legal punishment or punishment according to party and government discipline. In the 54 major cases under investigation by the Guangxi Regional Supervision Department between January and March this year, cases involving cadres in charge of personnel, financial, or material resources accounted for 75.6 percent. In addition, there were notable cases of power abuse, dereliction, and blackmailing in some law enforcement and administrative departments as well as units of public utilities.

3. People committing bribery and corruption were covert and cunning in their cases. Usually, they would not leave any traces in the form of receipts or signatures when they received bribes in cash or materials. No transaction would be carried out in a group of three, and it was invariably conducted strictly without the presence of a third person. Therefore, it would be very difficult to provide evidence to prove their guilt. Moreover, some units "have ready moves to counter any policy from above"; they would practice corruption under the legitimate pretext of "some flexibility in implementing policy."

4. The sums involved in blackmail, bribery, and corruption through abuse of power can be staggering. In 1988, Guangxi investigated and handled 12 major cases, each involving a sum exceeding 100,000 yuan. Between January and April this year, there were 11 similar cases under investigation. The Guangdong provincial procuratorate investigated 830 cases of corruption and bribery in the first six months of the year, of which 35 cases involved sums between 100,000 yuan and half a million yuan, 2 cases involved between half a million yuan and one million yuan, and 2 cases involved between one and five million yuan.

5. People have strong grievances against the corruption of leading cadres and workers of leading organs. For example, the senior cadres at the provincial level of a province enjoyed special privileges in housing. Most of them were living in an independent house with a private garden or a flat, which had a floor space between 1,500 and 3,000 square meters. The men in the streets said that with every reshuffle in the provincial leadership, a number of "gardens" would eat into the capital city. Many leading cadres at county level invariably built new houses with private means while they were in office. Of the 83 members of the five sessions of a county's leading body in Guangdong, 20 of them purchased land or built private residences in the countryside. A vice chairman of the county People's Congress Standing Committee built

a house with 12 rooms and 4 sitting rooms for his family of four, with a per-capita floor space of 106 square meters. Ten of the 11 leading members at county level, to various degrees, purchased building materials at low prices by abusing power. Their new homes were mostly located in the countryside. The people said that "public servants" who turned a blind eye to their masters lived in those houses.

Foreign Friendship Body Appeals for Patience

HK0308040989 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 3 Aug 89 p 10

[From Seth Faison in Beijing and Geoffrey Crothall]

[Text] Trying to deflect the cascade of criticism China has received from nations around the world, the People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries has appealed for patience and understanding from their associates.

"True friendship manifests itself in times of adversity," said Liu Gongyin, vice-president of the semi-official organisation, echoing a Chinese proverb that was included in a letter sent to member organisations a month ago.

If much of the goodwill that China used to enjoy from such foreigners evaporated after June 4, the events of that day have not disrupted the organisation's activities, Mr Liu said.

Although some visits from friendship associations were postponed from May and June, when the streets of Beijing were overtaken by anti-government protesters, Mr Liu said he thought nearly all would come eventually.

Ms Tina Redshaw, general secretary of the Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding (SACU), said however: "SACU certainly won't be sending a delegation this year. We are in the process of writing to Beijing to tell them our visit planned for November will not be going ahead."

"I very much doubt if any European friendship association will be visiting China in the foreseeable future," she added.

All social functions with the Chinese Embassy in London have been postponed. "We've had no contact with the Embassy since June 4", Ms Redshaw said.

Soon after the massacre in Beijing, SACU issued an open letter expressing its shock and disapproval at the killings. Several other associations took similar action although some countries such as Brazil and Guyana expressed sympathy with the Chinese authorities.

SACU has set up a China Support group to raise money for students in China and Chinese students in Britain. So far the group has raised more than 15,000 pounds (HK\$195,000).

China Support is lobbying parliament to prevent British industry from sending delegations to China and to help Chinese students gain extension visas.

They are activities Mr Liu Gongyin seems blissfully unaware of.

Sitting comfortably in the organization's stately headquarters, which once housed the Italian Embassy, Mr Liu easily recites the official version of a "counter-revolutionary rebellion" that has saturated Beijing's media for the past two months.

But a touch of a genuine irritation could be detected in his voice when he responded to a question about how Professor Fang Lizhi's refuge in the American Embassy might affect Sino-U.S. relations.

"We cannot allow any individual who has broken the law to be protected by a foreign power," he asserted.

LIAOWANG Views Western Influence

HK0708102189 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese
No 30, 24 Jul 89 pp 9-11

[Article by Qiu Qihua (0092 0796 5478): "What We Can and Cannot Learn From the West"]

[Text] The problem of learning from the West is receiving more and more attention from people since the implementation of reform and opening up to the world. There are two extreme viewpoints in this respect. One refuses to learn from the West. In his article, "On the 10 Major Relationships," published in 1956, Comrade Mao Zedong explicitly pointed out: "We have put forward the slogan of learning from foreign countries. I think we have been right. At present, the leaders of some countries are unwilling and even afraid to raise this slogan. It takes some courage to do so because theatrical pretensions have to be discarded." Refusing to learn from the West is an important component of "ultraleftist" ideology. This viewpoint has had little support since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Another viewpoint finds expression in the advocacy of overall Westernization by Fang Lizhi and the like. According to this viewpoint, Westernization should be introduced to China in an overall way, regardless of national conditions. This viewpoint, which was criticized by Comrade Mao Zedong long ago, constitutes an important component of bourgeois liberal ideology and could lead to the negation of the four cardinal principles. More and more people understand this, and both these viewpoints have been proved wrong. How then, should we learn from Western countries?

By Western countries, we refer mainly to the United States, Japan, and developed countries in Western Europe. These countries have capitalist systems, and things in capitalist countries are very complicated. There should be a principled and explicit distinction between what to learn and what not to learn; otherwise, all sorts

of mistakes will occur in the course of learning. What is the principle? In my opinion, we should judge whether that to be learned can be adopted. If something can be adopted in principle, it can be learned and introduced to our country. Anything that cannot be adopted should not be learned or introduced to our country. Only the principle of historical materialism can provide a correct answer to whether something has the value of adoption. This article will try to explain this problem from the perspective of historical materialism.

Historical materialism suggests that in any society, the basic contradiction is a contradiction between production relations and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base. In this respect, the economic base is the sum total of production relations. Therefore, when analyzing a society, attention should be paid to the three basic categories of the productive forces, production relations, and the superstructure. Let us analyze their natures.

1. The productive forces indicate man's ability to control and conquer nature. The productive forces are composed of capital goods (material factor), which are indispensable in the course of production, and laborers (human factor), who have production experience and the skill to work and turn capital goods into material goods. Science and technology also constitute a productive force because the application of scientific and technological discoveries and creations to production will turn material and human factors into direct productive forces. The management of the productive forces also falls into the category of the productive forces. The productive forces bear a continuous development nature and are passed on from generation to generation. On the inheritance nature of the productive forces, Marx said: "A productive force is a type of vested strength and an outcome of previous activities. Therefore, all productive forces are the result of man's ability to practice, but this ability is determined by the conditions in which man lives, by the productive forces man previously acquired, and by the social form established by man's predecessor. However, every new generation uses the productive forces acquired by their predecessor to serve new production. This has given rise to man's relationships in history and to human history as well...."

In terms of the adoption nature of the productive forces, we can study and introduce the productive forces of Western countries and the related matters that fall into the category of productive forces. These include the following: 1) Western natural scientific theories; technological knowledge and technological patents (the so-called "software"); advanced machinery, equipment, and raw materials (the so-called "hardware"); and scientific and technological personnel (the human factor in the productive forces); 2) advanced enterprise management in Western countries. In "Das Kapital," Marx pointed out the dual nature of capitalist management: "All large-scale direct social labor or joint labor more or less requires guidance so as to coordinate individual

activities and display ordinary functions that take shape in the entire production movement.... When the part of labor that belongs to capital turns into coordinated labor, these managerial, supervisory, and regulatory functions will become functions of capital." The first nature mentioned by Marx is the common nature all enterprises have. Therefore, apart from the exploitation of laborers, we can study and introduce most enterprise managerial experiences from Western countries; and 3) the experiences of Western countries in exercising macroregulation over their national economies. Western countries' macroregulation bears a dual nature. On the one hand, this regulation enables different national economic departments and regions to coordinate development. This is a common feature of large-scale socialized production. On the other hand, it allows monopoly capitalists to net high profits. This is a unique characteristic of capitalist regulation. We can study and introduce the former type of macroregulation.

At a time when the development of China's productive forces is far behind that of Western countries, studying and introducing Western countries' advanced science, technology, enterprise management, and experiences in exercising macroregulation over their national economies will have an important bearing on improving China's productive forces and narrowing the gap between our country and the West. Of course, we should proceed from China's actual conditions when studying and introducing these experiences.

2. Production relations are mutual relations between different people in the course of producing material goods. The sum total of production relations occupying a dominant position in society helps form the economic base or economic system of that society. Unlike the productive forces, production relations are not of an inheritance nature. The development of human society is a process in which new production relations replace old ones. Following development of the productive forces, the history of human society has undergone five types of production relations, specifically, production relations under: the primitive commune system, the slave ownership system, the feudal system, the capitalist system, and production relations under the socialist system. Each type has emerged on the basis of negating and being more progressive than the former. These five types fall into two categories: One is production relations based on the public ownership of production materials, such as primitive production relations and socialist production relations; the other is production relations based on the private ownership of production materials, such as production relations under the slave ownership system, the feudal system, and capitalist production relations. There is nothing in common between production relations based on public ownership and those based on the private ownership of production materials. Instead, there is a fundamental contradiction between the two.

Therefore, we should not copy or transplant Western production relations or social systems, although we can

learn from and introduce their experiences in developing the productive forces. Today, some people are trying to shift the basis of socialist production relations from public to private ownership. This is utterly wrong. It is true that there are other ownership forms regarding socialist production relations, such as cooperation between people in production and distribution according to work. However, all these relations are based on public ownership, which determines the nature of other relations. If public ownership is turned into private ownership, other relations will also change. Cooperation between people in production will become a relation between the ruler and the ruled and distribution according to work will become a hired labor system employing exploitation. This could eventually lead to restoration of the capitalist economic system.

There is a need to clarify the following point: Although there are different types of economic sectors during the initial stage of socialism in China, this does not mean that private ownership can be inserted into the socialist economy. The 13th congress report points out that "public ownership should constitute the principal body of the ownership structure during the initial stage of socialism." Although economic sectors based on private ownership exist in our socialist country, and they are not of a socialist nature, they do not occupy a leading or dominant position in the national economy. The socialist economy still occupies a dominant position in the national economy, and this serves as a fundamental guarantee for the national economy to develop along the socialist road. The socialist economy must be based on public ownership. To assume that the socialist economy can be based on private ownership just because there are different types of economic sectors in our socialist country could cause ideological and logical confusion.

3. The superstructure refers to the political and legal systems and their related institutions which are built on the economic base and the ideology that corresponds to the economic base, including views on politics, law, morality, art, and philosophy. The superstructure serves the economic base, is determined by the economic base, changes according to the economic base, and disappears when the economic base disappears. The disappearance of the superstructure and the economic base does not occur simultaneously. After the economic base disappears, the superstructure may continue to exist for a fairly long time, but will also eventually disappear. Like the economic base, the superstructure has no adoption nature. Therefore, we should not study or introduce anything related to Western superstructure.

Take the Western democratic system as an example. Its essence is bourgeois democracy. In other words, it only applies to the bourgeoisie, and not to the proletariat or other working people. Of the Western parliamentary system, Lenin said: "An agreement is made once every few years to decide who in the ruling circles will suppress and oppress the people through the parliament." The Western multiparty system, under which political parties

assume office in turn, appears to be very democratic, but as a matter of fact, the power is still in the hands of the bourgeoisie, particularly the monopoly financial groups, no matter which political party assumes office. In 1891 Engels pointed out: In the United States, "we can see two big groupings of political speculators who hold power in turn. They use this power in the dirtiest and most contemptible way; the people can do nothing in dealing with these two groups. They seem to serve the people, but actually rule and plunder the people." Obviously, we should not follow this practice or introduce it to our country. On the one hand, our democratic system ensures that the majority of the working people are masters of their own affairs; on the other, it is a guarantee for exercising dictatorship over a small number of people who undermine socialism. This democracy is of an unprecedentedly extensive nature; it is beyond comparison with bourgeois democracy and is, as Lenin said, "a million times more democratic than bourgeois democracy." Of course, socialist democracy needs to be further improved, but this can proceed through self-improvement (such as the People's Congress system) on the basis of the people's wishes; there is no need to transplant bourgeois democracy.

As the superstructure of the capitalist economic system, bourgeois ideology helps consolidate and develop the capitalist economic system; it cannot serve the socialist system. Instead of following and introducing this ideology, we should resolutely combat it. The ideological front has never been an empty zone; if the proletariat does not occupy it, the bourgeoisie will. Particularly in the course of reform and opening up to the world, Western bourgeois ideology keeps flooding into the country. If we do not strengthen our education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought among the people, particularly among young people; carry out education in adhering to the four cardinal principles; and resolutely oppose bourgeois ideology, bourgeois liberalization will spread unchecked and the consequences will be very serious. The recent turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion were closely related to the spread of bourgeois liberalization.

There is a point we should explain here. We oppose bourgeois ideology and its ideological system, which serve the existence and development of the capitalist system. But this does not mean that we negate all the works written by bourgeois academics; we should assimilate the progressive and rational parts of their works. For example, when establishing the proletarian political economic theory, Marx assimilated, using discrimination, some theoretical achievements in classical political and economic writings.

Matters in society are very complicated. The three categories of productive forces, production relations, and the superstructure do not cover all matters in society. To correctly learn from the West, apart from familiarizing ourselves with the three categories of the

productive forces, production relations, and the superstructure, attention should also be paid to the following two categories: economic forms and social phenomena.

1. Economic forms refer to natural and commodity economic forms. The natural economic form is aimed at meeting the needs of individual producers and economic units, rather than for economic exchanges. Economic forms are part of, but different from, economic relations. Economic forms exist in different societies. For example, the natural economy existed in the primitive, slave, and feudal societies, and occupied a dominant position in them. The commodity economy exists in the slave, feudal, capitalist, and socialist societies. Production relations do not bear an adoption nature, but economic forms do.

The socialist economy is a planned commodity economy. To develop the socialist commodity economy, we can learn from Western experiences in developing the commodity economy. The commodity economy in slave and feudal societies was a small-scale commodity economy, whereas that in capitalist and socialist societies is a large-scale commodity economy based on socialized production. Therefore, Western experiences in developing the commodity economy are very important for us in developing our commodity economy. However, in learning from their experiences, we should distinguish between the unique characteristics of the capitalist commodity economy (such as commercialization of the labor force) and the common features of the capitalist and socialist commodity economies. We should not follow or introduce the former; as for the latter, we can use them for reference according to our country's specific conditions.

2. On social phenomena, I would like to talk mainly about culture. Culture is the "summation of man's material and spiritual wealth in the course of human social practice." Culture is a social phenomenon that reflects technological progress, production experience, and work skills, as well as educational, scientific, and artistic levels in a certain historical period. Unlike production relations or the superstructure, culture has an adoption nature which is based on the adoption nature of the productive forces. Lenin pointed out: "Proletarian culture should enable all the knowledge created by the people in capitalist society, landlord's society, and bureaucratic society to conform with the law of development." Therefore, we should learn from Western culture. Of course, we should differentiate between the good and the bad.

To conclude, let me summarize the above five categories. We should not follow or introduce Western production relations or superstructure, but we should study and introduce Western productive forces, the commodity economic form, and culture. Of course, the latter three should be introduced in light of China's social, economic, and cultural conditions. Only in this way can they help push forward China's socialist construction.

Need for Stable Political Environment Stressed
HK0408052989 Beijing JINGJI GUANLI in Chinese No 5, 1989, p 1

[Article by Ji Lu (4764 7120): "New Viewpoints"]

[Text] Reform Needs a Stable Political Environment

Regarding China's problems, of overall importance is the need for stability. Without a stable environment, nothing can be accomplished and the fruits already attained may also be lost. We need reform, but to reform there must be a stable political environment. We have already made adequate evaluations of historical affairs and personages. Evaluation cannot exceed the limit and cannot happen out of turn, because refuting a historical personage implies refuting a certain historical stage of one's own country. Both China and Eastern Europe are in the process of developing their economy. If democracy in form is sought, democracy cannot be realized, the economy cannot be developed, and, in the end, the country will be in a state of confusion, and people will be generally disappointed and discouraged. We have already had the experience of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and should have a deep understanding of it. China must firmly insist on reform and opening to the outside world. This is the hope of solving the China problem. A stable political environment is also needed. Generally speaking, people support the policy of reform, and the great majority of people support the need for stability. We all know that without the stable development of the state, we can hardly talk about reform and opening to the outside world. Our ultimate target is to develop socialist democracy, but it will not work if we go about it in haste. The United States of America has one or two hundred years of experience in the election process. If we now proceed to spread universal suffrage among our population of one billion, we would definitely have a state of confusion like the one that reigned during the "Cultural Revolution." Democracy is our target, but the country must maintain its stability.

We Must Have a Two-Pointed Theory

At present, everybody generally agrees that the situation is a good one. But, when we go deeply into the matter, we find that each and every person has his own opinion. On the surface, this is caused by such problems as commodity prices, corruption, and children of cadres in high positions. But if we look deeper, many question marks may be attached to the reform.

Development and stability, efficiency and justice—these are the two sets of contradictions that should be given due attention from beginning to end. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have carried out a good set of policies, production has developed, and the standard of living has improved, but problems of unjust distribution and corruption have arisen. Regarding these problems, people have never doubted the determination of the central government,

but are concerned about whether or not we have the capability to solve them. Naturally, we cannot permit corruption or pessimism to develop, but if history is forgotten and all of the attention is focused on injustices and corruption, and if "low wages are preferable to price increases," then it would be possible to go back to the old road and to the product economy. Conversely, if only efficiency and productivity rate are talked about and the phenomenon of corruption is allowed to develop freely, then confusion may also rise, and reform and opening to the outside world will have no way to continue. Hence, the phenomenon of pessimism cannot be underestimated; neither can it be overexaggerated. We must embrace a two-pointed theory. We must have both development and stability; we must have reform as well as justice, as well as the public ownership system and the commodity economy. This is a dilemma, but it must be settled.

Straighten Out Enterprise Relations Between the Party, the Government, and the Workers as Soon as Possible

At present, ideological and political work in enterprises has a new structure and pattern. The utmost must be done to cut short the time of being "in suspense," and reduce the effects caused by the conversion. This will require a large amount of work. If the conversion time from the old structure to the new structure in the enterprises drags on too long, the losses will be larger. Some enterprises have handled the problem fairly well; but quite a number of enterprises still stay in the transitional stage. "The secretary has vacated his post, but the plant head has not yet assumed it, and the labor union has no fixed post yet." "Neither the plant head nor will the secretary grasp." In such a case, it is first necessary to propagate the experiences of certain enterprises that have done fairly well in this respect, and second, we should help the plant head and the secretary of the party committee to enhance their understanding. Under the new situation, the functions of the plant head and of the secretary of the party committee must be changed, as must their concepts and methods. Plant heads may organize discussion meetings and classes and study how to be plant heads. Secretaries of party committees should likewise study how to perform well as secretary of a party committee. By doing this, we can solve the concept problem as well as the problem involving the method of work. Regarding the labor union, the National Congress of Representatives of Labor Unions has brought up the problem of democratic management by workers. Regarding the pivotal position of the plant head, the new functions of the party committee, and democratic control by the workers, it is necessary to think about how to smooth out relations between the three sides in accordance with the new rules and the new spirit, so as to find a way out in this regard.

Precious Experiences of the "Two Publicities and One Supervision"

To solve the problem of honesty in government, there is one precious experience, which is the "two publicities and one supervision." This represents a new road to

realizing honesty in government; at least it has been proved to be suitable for the grass-roots level. In leadership organizations and at the upper levels, this is also a very important method for solving the problem of honesty in government. In the organizations, many affairs can be publicized and the jobs can be done publicly. The results of publicly performing jobs may be accumulated to form a system. For example, in the material resources department, the way a certain part of the plan is apportioned, the principle governing the apportionment, and the size of the share to be distributed to each locality can all be given publicity within a specified scope. With such a stipulation truly in force, a great deal of restrictive power can be asserted.

BEIJING REVIEW on Nation Building

OW0208135989 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English
No 31, 31 Jul-6 Aug 89 p 4

["Notes From the Editors" column by Zhang Fei:
"Upholding Fundamentals for National Construction"]

[Text] The 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China will be celebrated in just two months. A short time ago, however, the People's Republic experienced attacks launched by hostile forces, directed invariably against the leadership of the Communist Party, the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought—the foundation of the Peoples's Republic.

In China, people refer to the political philosophy behind these forces as the "bourgeois liberalization trend of thought," and the foundation of the People's Republic, furiously attacked by hostile forces, as "the four cardinal principles"—these two are in diametrical opposition.

As far back as the late 19th century, when China rid itself of feudalism's yoke, some people proposed that China learn from the West and take the capitalist road. Practice, however, has proved this impossible for China, in that it can only place China in the position of a colony or appendage to the big powers. Early in this century, the Chinese people found Marxism during their struggle. Led by the Communist Party of China and guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, the Chinese people, through protracted revolutionary struggles, overthrew imperialist, feudalist and bureaucratic-capitalist rule in China, won national liberation, founded the state under the people's democratic dictatorship and embarked on the socialist road. This is the choice of the people and the necessity of history. Experience gained over the last four decades has proved this decision to be correct and in conformity with China's conditions. However, this has inevitably aroused the discontent of hostile forces at home and abroad who have tried by every means to lead China into capitalism and consequently reduce it to an appendage of Western powers. The Chinese people, of course, will not tolerate this attempt.

In order to confuse people's minds, internal and external hostile forces again used "democracy" and "freedom" as a means to gain their ends. They claimed that the four cardinal principles are intended for the suppression of democracy and freedom. After the Chinese government put down the counter-revolutionary rebellion this June, some Western mass media distorted the truth by calling the turmoil and rebellion a "movement for democracy and freedom" and slandered the Chinese government in saying that it "suppressed democracy and freedom." These are lies. The aim of a handful of people who engineered the turmoil and revolt was to liquidate the Communist party's leadership, topple the socialist system, subvert the People's Republic of China and establish a capitalist republic completely dependent on the West.

The four cardinal principles are not contrary to democracy and freedom. In today's China, the people are the masters of the country and society. At the same time, the socialist system ensures their right of democracy and freedom. The different levels of the people's congresses are the organs where these rights are exercised and the National People's Congress is the highest organ of state power. Within its political system, China practises multi-party co-operation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party. Included in this are eight democratic parties which coexist and practise mutual supervision with the Communist Party. Currently, as China conducts economic structural reform, it needs to carry out, as well, political structural reform and promote the construction of socialist democracy so as to perfect its socialist system. During this process, however, we should never copy the "democracy" and "freedom" as it is practised in Western countries. The motive for advocating the Western politics and democracy and freedom is very clear. Such practice can only throw China, with its 1.1 billion people, into turmoil and crisis. Hostile foreign forces can then take advantage of the resulting chaos to break into the country, leaving China again to be degraded into a colony of Western powers. How, then, can the Chinese people accept this kind of "democracy" and "freedom"?

Western mass media recently created the rumour that China's emphasis on opposing bourgeois liberalization and adhering to the four cardinal principles means it will return to the closed-door policy. In fact, the Chinese leaders who put down the disturbances and the rebellion, together with the Chinese people a short time ago, are the very people who extricated China from its isolation in the world community. These same leaders also advanced the reform and opening up policies a decade ago, policies which have already yielded demonstrable results. It is worth noting that those who practise bourgeois liberalization and those who created the disturbances and the rebellion also made a hullabaloo about "reform and opening up." But the difference between what they have advocated and what they have practised proves that they were intending all along to change the socialist system and take the capitalist road. To this, absolutely, the broad masses of the Chinese people will not agree.

Soon after the rebellion was quelled, the Chinese leaders declared on many occasions the four cardinal principles and the line, principles and policies of practising reform and opening to the outside world formulated ten years before would be carried on unswervingly and a series of policies have already been adopted to ensure their smooth implementation.

Only by following the correct course can China achieve success in its development. The adherence to the socialist road, to the people's democratic dictatorship, to the leadership of the Communist Party and to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought is the only guarantee of the correct direction.

Review of Book on 'Peaceful Evolution'

*HK0708125489 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
5 Aug 89 p 5*

[Article by Mei Ou (2734 7743): "Confessions of Western Countries on Implementing the Strategy of Peaceful Evolution—Reviewing a New Book Entitled 'Important Western Political Figures on Peaceful Evolution'"]

[Text] XINHUA Publishing House recently recommended a book entitled "Important Western Political Figures on Peaceful Evolution," which is suitable for readers in various quarters who are studying both the domestic and international situation.

Proceeding from an academic angle, this book carries speeches of important Western political figures. It provides people with very important materials for studying the process of struggles between socialist and capitalist ideological and social systems. This book contains talks, speeches, and articles by important Western political figures over the past several decades in addition to some articles formerly published in Western newspapers and journals. It vividly and profoundly explains the changes of major international climate.

A Dream of "Winning a Victory Without Battle" After the Failure of Armed Intervention

In the evolutionary period of social development, serf owners and feudal landlord class historically carried out frantic restorationist activities in the newly established feudal society and the society of the bourgeois class. Such restorationist activities were mainly embodied in the two forms of resorting to force and adopting political, ideological, and cultural methods. In modern times, the international bourgeois class has adopted strategies of armed subversion and peaceful evolution for the new socialist system. This is also an inevitable phenomenon in history. In any country in the world, the bourgeoisie in the country carries out restorationist activities of being hostile to and sabotaging the establishment of a socialist society in the country. In the course of establishing, consolidating, perfecting, and developing socialism, all socialist countries are interfered with, sabotaged, and subverted in a premeditated and organized way by the

foreign bourgeoisie. Socialist countries like the Soviet Union, China, and so on have experienced lessons in this regard. The fundamental reason for this is that the establishment and development of the socialist ideological and social systems will inevitably batter at and threaten the existence of international capitalist ideological and social systems. The book "Important Western Political Figures on Peaceful Evolution" has shown that after the repeated failure of naked armed intervention, major capitalist countries in the West have increasingly emphasized the strategy of "peaceful evolution." For example, John Foster Dulles was first appointed secretary of state of the United States in the early 1950's. When the U.S. Congress was discussing his appointment, he stressed that Western bourgeoisie must use the so-called "policy of emancipation" to "emancipate" people in socialist countries. He advocated a "peaceful method" to attain this aim. In the late 1950's, when the late American President Kennedy was delivering a speech at the U.S. Senate, he stated that he favored Dulles' idea of "emancipating" those "enslaved people" in socialist countries and his strategy of peaceful evolution. He also stressed that the United States must "work out plans" and "adopt specific measures" in order to attain this aim. Another important figure who took the U.S. presidency in the 1970's also said in his book: Since "changes have taken place" in communism, the West "can speed up such changes." The "hope of the West lies in the course of such changes." Therefore, apart from "exercising patience sufficiently," the West must make efforts to exert influence over them through culture and trade, and "put pressure on them which might lead to such changes." He expressed belief that "peaceful evolution" is a method for "winning a victory without battle," and that people of several generations must spend their time on it.... These ideas and speeches have enabled us to fully understand that important Western bourgeois political figures in modern times are figures with a "strong sense of mission" of the bourgeois class. They have always been paying attention to every "opportunity" in socialist countries which they can exploit, and are trying in a thousand and one ways to attain the aim of "shortening the expected life of communist imperialism." (Dulles' words) They style themselves as leaders of the "free world," and assume the "emancipation" of the whole world as their own task in order to lengthen the existence of international capitalism. Just as an American president who has just been relieved of his office said, the United States is "creating a revolution aimed at bringing a magnificent hope of world peace and freedom of mankind to places outside the U.S. boundary." He stressed: The success of the United States in freedom "can be repeated a hundred times in a hundred countries." Is this not a confession of the U.S. bourgeois class of exporting the American way of life and social system? Therefore, reading such a book of firsthand information can widen our vision and deepen our understanding of what kind of complicated international environment we are facing and what a strenuous task we are shouldering in the course of building socialist society.

Taking "Freedom" and "Human Rights" as a Pretext for Interfering in Other Countries' Internal Affairs

Our purpose in studying both the international and domestic situation is to know the enemy and ourselves in the interest of working out, improving, and readjusting our methods and strategies. Marxists attach importance to teaching materials provided by their antitheses. The speeches and articles of those prominent figures of the West and a score of articles of newspapers and journals contained in the book "Important Western Political Figures on Peaceful Evolution" are very helpful for our understanding of the strategy of peaceful evolution adopted by international capitalist forces. States will exist for a long time. In the course of coming into contact with Western capitalist countries, socialist countries must carry out exchanges and establish ties with them in accordance with international norms and law, in the interest of promoting their construction and maintaining the order of world peace. In the meantime, they must also soberly realize and defeat various strategies and means of peaceful evolution adopted by Western bourgeoisie. There is no doubt that various information and materials contained in the book are beneficial to deepening our understanding of Western bourgeoisie's slogan of "freedom," and the "peaceful" means they adopt to facilitate the evolution. Western bourgeoisie is particularly good at "treating differently" different regions, different periods, and different problems. They employ different methods to "influence" socialist countries through such various channels and forms as culture, trade, religion, diplomacy, politics, and so on. For example, according to the book, an important American figure who won the presidency twice said: The United States must exercise "powerful leadership" over the whole world and pursue a "diplomatic policy which concerns the fate of millions upon millions of people in various parts of the world who are seeking freedom." He added: The United States must promote "democratic revolution" in the world and realize pluralistic systems and the existence of "freedom" without "despotic rule in any form." This is a political policy of the West. Important political figures of the West also spare no efforts to flaunt the sham banner of "human rights," and take it as a pretext for interfering in the internal affairs of socialist countries. The issue of "human rights" which they preach is a "red thread which runs through all relationships."

Carrying Out Ideological Infiltration Through the Voice of America and Others

What merits our attention is that all important political figures of the West attach importance to "channels of exchanges" between countries in modern times, and "all means mastered" by Western countries to carry out infiltration and exercise their influence. A U.S. ex-president frankly stated: The methods adopted by Western countries to carry out "effective competition" with socialist countries must cover various aspects, such as ideology, diplomacy, military aid, economic aid, and so

on. He also stressed that Western countries must pay attention to letting "nonviolent tools" like Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, free radio station, and so on enter the ideological battlefield, and that secret activities must not be given up. It is obvious that under the conditions of modern state relations, while maintaining and developing normal relations with the West, working personnel at all levels and the broad masses of citizens in socialist countries must understand that resisting peaceful evolution of the West is a long-term and complicated job. On the basis of being fully aware of the policy and strategy of Western countries, socialist countries must not only develop various kinds of normal diplomatic contacts, but also accumulate experiences in opposing ideological infiltration and peaceful evolution. The talks and speeches contained in the book "Important Western Political Figures on Peaceful Evolution" will surely enlighten our readers, because it will enable them to learn a lot from the confessions of the figures of the bourgeois class. We must know more about their strategy and their "subtle" skills.

The book "Important Western Political Figures on Peaceful Evolution" is not a collection of all the talks and speeches on peaceful evolution. For example, noted American Secretary of State Acheson's articles on the strategy of peaceful evolution for China, such as the White Paper, "U.S.-China Relations," and so on, are not included in the book. It mainly contains materials of recent years, because they will help our young readers review the current international situation. We look forward to the publication of the book, and hope that it will encourage people in academic circles at home to further study the strategy of the West on peaceful evolution, make achievements in providing education for young people, and give advice on making policy decisions.

Theoretician on Opposition to Cardinal Principles
OW0508055989 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 22 Jul 89 p 3

[Speech by Xu Liqun (6079 4539 5028): "How Did They Oppose the Four Cardinal Principles?", under the general title "Reflections on Theoretical Work; Clarify the Rights and Wrongs in Theory—Speeches at the Discussion Meeting of the Theoretical Circles in the Capital Held by the Theoretical Bureau of the Central Propaganda Department"]

[Text] To overthrow a regime, one must first prepare public opinion. This law was again proved by the events that occurred in the course of recent turmoil and riots in China.

In recent years, people who persisted in practicing bourgeois liberalization have spread a large number of anti-socialist theories and ideas. They have directed their spearheads against the four cardinal principles, because the four cardinal principles, put forth by Comrade Deng

Xiaoping 10 years ago at a meeting on the party's theoretical work, and principles that should be adhered to, constitute a tremendous obstacle to them in usurping power.

How did these people, who are small in number and who doggedly clung to bourgeois liberalization, together with a "think tank," oppose the four cardinal principles? (The discussion here touches only some, not all, of the important questions raised by them.)

How Did They Oppose the Taking of the Socialist Road by China?

First, people who persist in practicing bourgeois liberalization put on the airs of those who respects science and the law of history, flaunted the banner of summing up historical experiences, and declared that communism is doomed throughout the world. In so doing, they attempted to shake the people's confidence in socialism. What do the facts say? Take China, for instance. China has scored great achievements along the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. It has indeed experienced many extremely difficult and dangerous situations. We have overcome and are overcoming these situations, and continue to firmly press ahead with an irresistible force. Anticommunist characters of the monopoly bourgeoisie have closed their eyes to facts, and are still repeating their myth, which they have declared on many occasions, that communism is heading toward its doom. Not long ago, a book entitled "A Fiasco—The Birth and Death of Communism in the 20th Century" by Z. Brzezinski was published in the United States. The book title itself tells us what he has to say. Some people who persist in practicing liberalization in China sing the same tune as his. According to Issue No 2 of Hong Kong's JING BAO YUE KAN, at a discussion meeting held in December by the "Futuristic Society of Beijing University," Jin Guantao, deputy chief editor of ZOU XIANG WEILAI CONGZHU [BOOK SERIES ON HEADING TOWARD THE FUTURE], said: "The attempts and failure of socialism constitute a heritage for the 20th century." Ge Yang, chief editor of XIN GUAN-CHA magazine, added: Jin's view "may sound too drastic to some people, but I think it is too soft, not strong enough." In an issue of SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO published in April, Wen Yuankai (professor at the Chinese University of Science and Technology), described how the Chinese revolution had suffered a "defeat," and added: "History has finally painfully come to a great, moving, and tragic conclusion, that is, China must undergo a second revolution." They not only verbalized it, but also took action. It was at that meeting that Ge Yan predicted the events that would take place half a year from then. She said: On "May 4th" of 1989, that is, upon the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the "May 4th Movement," China will "experience an upsurge in the criticism of socialism." The "upsurge of criticism" she forecast started ahead of schedule in April, upon the

death of Comrade Hu Yaobang, and became the beginning of the turmoil, which eventually turned into a counterrevolutionary rebellion.

The second trick they used in the taking of the socialist road by China was by putting on the airs of "theoreticians" to engage in persuasion and attack the ideological and theoretical foundation of socialism. At a meeting of the Central Secretariat held in January 1987, Comrade Zhao Ziyang said: No one can clearly define what the socialist road is. In recent years, his "think tank" and "elitists" have written many articles to attack the socialist system of public ownership and preach the system of private ownership, thereby creating a violent trend. Last autumn, an "extremely liberalistic economist" from the United States and a famous "futurist" came rushing to China to meet Zhao Ziyang, publicize the system of private ownership, and encourage China to practice liberalization.

What attracted particular attention was a slogan prevailing in China in recent years. The slogan was: "Put money first in everything." This slogan was advocated by someone who Yan Jiaqi praised in his book, "Autobiography of Theoreticians," as a "famous contemporary theoretician in China" and the "king of the kingdom of dialectics of nature." This man of authority in the theoretical field said: "Only by putting money first can we look forward." His remark turned egotistic, selfish ideas that people were ashamed to mention into something "reasonable and legitimate," and even put a pretty "socialist" coat over such ideas. He regarded money as something with supreme power. This slogan has been terribly corrosive to the Chinese nation. In recent years, the trend of corruption has become widespread in our society. Naturally, there are many reasons for this. However, we cannot ignore the harm caused by this slogan.

The third trick used by those promoting liberalization to oppose the socialist road for China was to infuse some contraband goods into the campaign to carry out reform and opening up to the outside world. In the past decade, China has scored tremendous achievements in promoting the reform and opening-up policy. All the people in the country have benefited in the course of carrying out reform and opening to the outside world, and have decided to continue implementing the reform and open policy. However, facts have shown that many practices carried out by those who persistently promoted bourgeois liberalization in implementing the reform and open policy were aimed at "carrying out reform and opening to the outside world" with the development of capitalism as the center, which was described by Comrade Jiang Zemin. For example, they laid aside and neglected the principle of integrating the planned economy with market regulation, while wholeheartedly trying to develop a "complete" and "free" market economy. They never popularized the experience of some of the large state-run enterprises in carrying out reform, and they never supported the working class, which plays the main role, in implementing the reform policy. Those

who enthusiastically promoted the trend of liberalization did not enthusiastically develop agriculture and basic industries, blindly encouraged private economy, let private enterprises conduct illegal business and evade taxes, and cared nothing about their management. They helped many "large bureaucratic racketeers" and "small bureaucratic racketeers," and let a group of speculators amass immense wealth. Some of the upstarts were precisely those who actively participated in and supported the recent turmoil and riots. Comrade Zhao Ziyang praised and approved the theories that "deficits are harmless" and "inflation is beneficial." He also said that the development of the commodity economy must go through a stage of social corruption. Under the pretense of enhancing the "sense for the development of a commodity economy," he and his supporters tried to introduce the principle of commodity exchange into the political activities of the party and the state. They believed that money-making was conducive to the development of productive forces. They encouraged high consumption and criticized the spirit of hard work and thrift; they said the principle of practicing economy was a "leftist" and conservative trend.

How Do They Oppose Us in Upholding People's Democratic Dictatorship?

"We need democracy" was a "trump card" played by those who promoted bourgeois liberalization in opposing the cause of socialism. Hoisting the banner of classless "democracy" and "freedom," they described the United States as a paradise for democracy, and erected so-called "goddess of democracy statues" in Tiananmen Square and other localities. They opposed the people's democratic dictatorship and openly shielded the sinister counterrevolutionary rioters under the pretense of protecting human rights. We believe that democracy is only for the people, and not for reactionaries. Otherwise, the revolution will fail, the people will suffer, and the state will collapse. The recent counterrevolutionary riot has taught us a bloody lesson. Many good-willed people only know "democracy" as a pretty word. They have not examined the class nature behind it. Therefore, they have often been hoodwinked. Naturally, we must exert great efforts to expand democratic activities for our citizens. However, we must not negate the people's democratic dictatorship to achieve this goal. We should try to achieve this goal by consolidating and improving state power and expanding democratic activities.

To uphold or oppose the people's democratic dictatorship involves a question of advocating or opposing Marxism. Some people are doing things to oppose Marxism, while hoisting the banner of "developing" Marxism. For example, the man of authority in the theoretical realm who was praised by Yan Jiaqi as a "famous, contemporary theoretician in China" said in an article carried by RENMIN RIBAO in April, marking the 70th anniversary of the 4 May Movement: The original joint dictatorship exercised by various revolutionary classes under the leadership of the proletariat "has developed

into a socialist democracy, under which members of the socialist community enjoy their democratic privileges today. It is not a class dictatorship, because there is no need to exclude a certain class or some classes from enjoying democratic privileges as members of the socialist community; in spite of the fact, class struggle still exists." He said, it is not a class dictatorship. He meant that the people's democratic dictatorship no longer exists in China today. This is one side. On the other side, he made a speech at an academic forum held in Shanghai by people in philosophical and cultural fields. He said: "We must not adopt a nihilist attitude. A capitalist society does not include bourgeois democracy only. It also includes people's democracy." (See 6 March SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO) People might have something worthwhile to ponder over when they compare the aforementioned thesis with his remark beautifying capitalist society.

How Did They Oppose Our Upholding of Party Leadership?

One of the principal goals of those who persisted in practicing liberalism and opposed the upholding of party leadership was to make China imitate the West by implementing a multiparty system. Their reasoning for implementing a multiparty system was: The capitalist nations are "more democratic" because there is competition and "pressure." Our party has always heeded different views. For instance, during the revolutionary struggle to overthrow the three big mountains [imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat capitalism] and since the founding of the People's Republic, our party has maintained a comrade-in-arms relationship with many democratic parties and nonpartisan personages who have stood with us through thick and thin and exercised mutual supervision. Our party's leading position has been established through a long period of revolutionary struggle and practice in national construction. Today we are implementing a multiparty system of cooperation under the leadership of the CPC. We must implement this system well, bring democracy into full play, and give full play to the constructive role of the various democratic parties. The multiparty system of capitalist nations only reflects the needs of capitalist cliques scrambling for power and profits. It does not matter which party comes to power; it only means the transfer of power from one capitalist clique to another. This inevitably produces negative effects among different capitalist cliques, such as attacking each other, pulling each other's legs, and canceling each other's efforts. In democratic practice, the multiparty system of capitalist nations is no match for the multiparty system implemented in our nation under CPC leadership.

Those enthusiastic about bourgeois liberalism took an indifferent attitude toward our party's constructive undertakings. They frequently lowered the standards of party members or even changed the party's nature to suit the needs of exploiters. Sometimes, they even tried to dampen the revolutionary zeal of party and government

cadres. For instance, during the debate on whether an exploiter or even a millionaire should be permitted to join the party, those who persisted in practicing liberalism often supported the admission of millionaires and other upstarts into the party. With the support of that person who stubbornly persisted in practicing liberalism, the party organ in a certain province published, as headline news, a story about the admission into the party of a millionaire who employed four people. They even clamored that since the party's central task in the new period is to develop productive forces, then why shouldn't a person who employs four people, has a million yuan, and "makes contributions" in developing productive forces, be admitted into the party? Here, they deliberately confused one thing with another. On the one hand, there was the social and economic policy of the party and government allowing the development of private industrial and commercial enterprises; on the other hand, there was the standard for the recruitment of party members as set by the proletarian vanguard. They equated the requirement for a person to be qualified to join the working class vanguard with the requirement for an ordinary citizen to merely engage in industrial and commercial undertakings in accordance with relevant policies, laws, and regulations. Even if the new exploiters were members of the working class only yesterday, but did not give up their exploitation practices (for example, by handing over their industrial and commercial enterprises to society) and act according to regulations governing the conduct of party members as stipulated in the party Constitution, then they could not be admitted into the party as members, although they could still be citizens abiding by the policies, laws, and regulations of the party and government.

How Did They Oppose Our Upholding of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought?

Besides attacking Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought by describing them as "obsolete," "ossified," "dogmatic," and "ultraleft," those who persisted in practicing liberalism also babbled that by upholding Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought, we were trying to elevate Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought to a "sacred super-natural status" and make them the "official learning tools," [guan xue 1351 1331] and that we were using force instead of persuasion with truth to make others believe in them. Li Honglin (researcher at Fujian Institute of Social Sciences) attacked us by saying that we inherited the "tradition" of Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty, who called for "revering Confucianism alone by rejecting all other schools of thought."

We Marxists make no bones that we regard publicizing, promoting, and popularizing Marxism among the people as an unshirkable obligation. We hold that Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought are scientific truths and that our party and nation, led by the working class, naturally must do their utmost and make every possible effort to give priority to this kind of propaganda and education, as well as do a good job in this task. Since we failed to

make sufficient efforts in the past, we must now strive to make up for lost time. Of course, in publicizing Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought, we entirely rely on the truth of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought in convincing and appealing to the masses. This is by no means "unifying thinking" by "coercion." Li Honglin's attacks on us that we "reject all other schools of thought" are pure slander. We will resolutely act according to Comrade Jiang Zemin's words: "We will never change the party policy of 'letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend'."

College President Emphasizes Contemporary History
OW0208182289 Beijing XINHUA in English
0750 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 2 (XINHUA)—Two months ago Chen Minheng, president of Shanghai's East China Institute of Chemical Technology, told a "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reporter that the college planned to add four political courses next semester: "Chinese Contemporary History," "Western Social Analyses," "Socialism and Reform" and "Marxism and Philosophical Methodology."

When Chen was interviewed after the recent turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion, he was even more decided and said that next semester the college would require all its students to take the course on Chinese contemporary history.

He thought the biggest problem for students was their ignorance of the national situation.

At the beginning of the student unrest the president argued with students who insisted on demonstrating and invited dozens of students for individual talks so as to help them give up demonstrating.

At that time some students felt depressed and dissatisfied with the current situation in the country, yet they realized that student unrest would not solve any problems, Chen said.

He also said that since official profiteering and corruption had appeared in the country during the period of reform and opening to the outside world, the government was required to use its power to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order.

As for the students' demand for democracy, the president said there was a long way to go to construct a democratic system. China was still backward economically and culturally, and the people had very little sense of democracy and a legal system, so it was improper for China to imitate the democratic systems of Western countries.

The president attributed the wide spread of the ideology of bourgeois liberalization to ineffective propaganda on the importance of adhering to the four cardinal principles.

Though Chen has no complete plan as to the study of contemporary history, he put forward some views. He suggested stressing the history of the Chinese Communist Party in leading the Chinese people to establish a New China in 1949, the history of socialist construction since then and the history of the reform and opening to the outside world.

In addition, he said, the history of "the Cultural Revolution" (1966-76) should be studied, since the progress of the recent rebellion was to some extent similar to that of "the Cultural Revolution," in that it was started by young students, was taken advantage of by people with ulterior motives and ended with a nationwide turmoil.

Ministry Emphasizes AIDS Prevention, Tracking
OW0508111389 Beijing XINHUA in English
1021 GMT 5 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 5 (XINHUA)—The Ministry of Public Health calls all society today to participate in the prevention and control of AIDS so as to discover the AIDS cases and infected individuals. Addressing a national seminar on AIDS policy held here today, Minister Chen Minzhang said, with the increase of international contact, prevention and control of AIDS has become one of the chief tasks of the health work.

He noted that since 1984 China has undertaken a series of prevention measures which include extending health education, cracking down prostitution, and speeding up monitoring and scientific research on AIDS.

According to statistics, China has discovered 25 Chinese and foreign people getting infected with AIDS virus, three of them are AIDS cases. However, as venereal disease [VD] has reappeared in China and is spreading in many parts of the country, it has been regarded the chief vehicle for the spreading of AIDS.

According to the Ministry of Public Health, the total number of VD cases has reached 160,000.

The strategy of China's present AIDS prevention work is to discover the AIDS cases if there is any and the people getting infected with the virus as early as possible, control the spread of VD so as to stop AIDS virus infection through sexual behaviour.

Dr. S. Han, director of the World Health Organization (WHO) western Pacific region said, by August this year, there have been 172,143 cases of AIDS reported to WHO, and in about ten years, AIDS has been witnessed to spread to nearly every country.

Fortunately, he said, less than 1 per cent of the cases are in the western Pacific region, and China has one of the lowest incidence rates in the region.

However, because there is no cure or vaccine, AIDS can only be stopped by health education which results in a change in behaviour, he stressed.

"The strong leadership and commitment you have demonstrated in creating one of the world's best example of primary health care and in controlling infectious disease will be essential to meet this new challenge," he said.

To help China carry out the AIDS prevention work, WHO, UNDP [United Nations Development Plan] and UNICEF are all exploring further cooperations with the Ministry of Public Health in Beijing.

Medical Experts Call For Strict VD Control
OW0508055889 Beijing XINHUA in English
1435 GMT 4 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 4 (XINHUA)—Chinese medical experts have recently called for strict control measures against spread of venereal diseases, for they are not only impairing health of the patients themselves but also their descendants.

According to these experts, as infant victims of congenital syphilis as well as gonorrhoea have been found in the past few years, the venereal diseases are threatening life and health of a growing number of innocent descendants of the virus carriers.

Incomplete statistics show that 160,619 people have been newly infected with the venereal diseases since 1988 and the diseases are spreading in many cities and provinces.

In Guangzhou, south China's commercial center, 212 of the 750 detained women were found to have caught the diseases in a crackdown of prostitutes.

China announced elimination of venereal diseases in 1964. But, they have appeared in many coastal cities, special economic zones and tourist resorts in recent years.

Patients of venereal diseases increase at an annual rate of 3.12 times, according to statistics.

The rapid spread of such diseases has drawn attention of medical, police, media and other circles. A monitoring network with primary scale has been set up and prevention and treatment of such diseases have been resumed in the country.

Public security organs in China have adopted severe measures to crack down on prostitution.

But, medical experts pointed out, the prevention and treatment of the diseases can not merely rely on administrative measures and the public health department.

They called for legislation and education of the public in control of the disease.

Antismoking Activist Honored for Work
HK0508045289 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
5 Aug 89 p 3

[Text] Weng Xinzhi, president of the World Health Organization's (WHO) collaborating Centre for Tobacco or Health [as published] in Beijing—the first such centre in China and the second in the West Pacific region—received a medal commemorating the world's second No Tobacco Day, May 31. Who recognizes him for his "continuing commitment to the field of health and to the cause of a tobacco-free society."

Dr S.T. Han, director of WHO's regional office for the Western Pacific presented the medal and certificate to Weng on behalf of the organization.

The 70-year-old professor, a well-known expert on cardiac and blood vessel diseases from the Chaoyang District Hospital, is also a member of the WHO Expert Advisory Panel on Tobacco or Health.

For nearly 20 years, he has dedicated himself to the country's anti-tobacco campaign and conducted research on the relationship between smoking and health as well as developing methods to curb smoking.

In 1986, he, together with the Central Patriotic Health Campaign Committee (the present National Patriotic Health Campaign Committee) and the Ministry of Public Health, organized a national survey on smoking.

The survey involved 519,600 people in all provinces of China.

It showed that overall 61 percent of men smoked while only 7 percent of women smoked.

The detailed results have been very useful to the Ministry of Public Health in planning activities for tobacco control in China, said WHO's regional director.

Minister Chen Minzhang, on behalf of the national Patriotic Health Campaign Committee, also addressed congratulations to Professor Weng.

Weng has decided to continue his work in the anti-smoking field.

Educating people in rural areas on the danger of smoking is his major emphasis now, says the expert.

Public Health Law To Take Effect 1 Sep

OW0408042889 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
0930 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Text] The PRC Law on Prevention of Infectious Diseases endorsed by the Sixth Session of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress will take effect beginning 1 September. The law will officially place under state control 35 types of acute or chronic infectious diseases of frequent occurrence and epidemic nature that are harmful to the people. The Public Health Department under the State Council will be responsible for publicizing the list of infectious diseases under control.

Our reporter has learned from today's national meeting on the implementation of the law that China has scored tremendous achievements in preventing infectious diseases since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The incidence of infectious diseases has dropped each year. In 1980, 20.31 million people suffered from 25 types of infectious diseases, while in 1988 [year as heard], the number dropped to 5.02 million. The average life expectancy in the early years of the PRC was 35. The average life expectancy is now 68.9 in the country. Public health standards have been continuously raised.

Decrease in Cases of Occupational Disease

OW0308133589 Beijing XINHUA in English
0551 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 3 (XINHUA)—There were 28,357 cases of occupational disease and injury in China last year, 1,700 less than in 1987, "CHINA DAILY" reported today.

Fifty-five percent of that number were cases of lung disease caused by dust. Its incidence is increasing, the report said.

Most of these cases were concentrated in coal mines of Liaoning, Shanxi, Heilongjiang and Sichuan Provinces. Some were in the metallurgical industry, others in the railway and urban construction system.

Eye damage to welders is the second major occupational ailment. It made up 19 percent of the total.

Most of the victims are in the machinery industry, and urban construction.

The report says that last year more than 18 million people worked in professions that could be occupationally hazardous.

The report says that only 21 percent of those who work at the county level or above have annual medical check-ups and only 10 percent at the township level. Occupational hazards are still a severe threat to the country's industrial production, said the report. For this reason,

governments and concerned departments should concentrate on the prevention of accidents and treatment of industrial-caused disease, it stressed.

Furthermore, policing of laws and inspection to ensure workers and enterprises adhere to regulations should be perfected, the report advises.

Science & Technology

Scientist Qian Xuesen Receives Medal

Leaders Attend Ceremony

OW0708224789 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1645 GMT 7 Aug 89

[By reporter Guo Lingchun (6753 3781 2504)—"Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Aug (XINHUA)—At the Ziguangge Hall in Zhongnanhai this morning, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and Li Peng, premier of the State Council, met with Chinese scientist Qian Xuesen, who had just received the Willard F. Rockwell Jr Medal, an award given to "world class celebrities in science, technology, and engineering."

Addressing Qian Xuesen as a "senior schoolmate," Jiang Zemin, who also attended Jiaotong University, congratulated Qian on being awarded the honor in the international science and engineering field.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, Li Peng expressed warm congratulations to Qian Xuesen. He said: This renowned scholar deserves to win the award in recognition of his major exploratory contributions to China's rocket and missile technology, astronautical technology, and systems engineering theory. This is not only an honor to China, but also to all Chinese scientists, engineers, and technicians.

Showered with praise, Qian Xuesen said that he had "nothing else to say," and that as a Chinese scientist, he "lives to serve the people," adding that "the honor belongs to the party and to the collective."

Li Peng said: Qian Xuesen's experiences show the tortuous course a Chinese intellectual has to traverse. They also demonstrate the Chinese intellectuals' noble moral character. He said: The Chinese intellectuals love the socialist motherland and the CPC, which leads the masses of people in socialist construction, and they do not cold-shoulder their own people. Even under difficult working conditions, they have great courage with which to overcome difficulties and have ample confidence in their work. Li Peng pointed out: China is a country led by the working class, and intellectuals are part of the working class. During our drive to achieve the four modernizations, we must rely on the working class and give full scope to the role played by intellectuals.

Under the supervision of the late Premier Zhou Enlai and Marshal Nie Rongzhen, China had a relatively strong contingent of national defense science and technology workers in the 1950's, said Li Peng. Then, he discussed the question of developing science and industry for national defense. He said: Although the world situation has tended toward relaxation, we should never lower our guard. We should rely on ourselves in developing China's defense industry. He called on the large number of scientific and technical workers to carry forward the tradition of self-reliance and arduous struggle while assimilating foreign experience in developing the defense industry.

Concurring with Comrade Li Peng's remarks, Jiang Zemin deemed Qian Xuesen's honor as "a pride of the Chinese people." Jiang Zemin said: From the older generation of scientists who surmounted difficulties and took a decisive action to return to the motherland years ago, we can see the integrity and self-respect of the Chinese nation. He urged the younger generation to emulate the older generation, not only in their study attitude, but, more importantly, in their noble patriotism.

Despite the special honor he won, Qian Xuesen spoke in the capacity of an ordinary Chinese scientist and described "words from his heart." He said that he was very touched upon hearing that the party's policy toward intellectuals remains unchanged and that they are part of the working class. Still bearing in mind those pioneering years, Qian Xuesen recalled how under extremely difficult circumstances he and his colleagues efficiently carried out tests and experiments with atomic and hydrogen bombs, guided missiles, and satellites with a small budget, but well-conceived plans. He said: The Chinese people are not stupid. Their intelligence can be brought into play as long as there is a well-organized system. Qian Xuesen went on to discuss systems engineering, a subject he is "fascinated with." He took out from his briefcase two copies of a new edition of "Systems Engineering Theory," a book he coauthored with others, and presented them to Jiang Zemin and Li Peng.

Also present at the meeting were Song Jian, Ding Heng-gao, Zhu Guangya, Gao Zhenning, Zhang Wei, and Nie Li.

Qian Makes Speech

OW0808075389 Beijing XINHUA in English
0701 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 8 (XINHUA)—Qian Xuesen, who has just received the Willard F. Rockwell Jr. Medal—an award to honor the world's famous scientists and engineers, said that all his achievements are owed to the Communist Party and the collective.

The "PEOPLE'S DAILY" today carried Qian's speech at a meeting on August 3 where the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense and the China Association for Science and Technology extended congratulations to him for winning the medal.

Qian said that in the development of China's rocket and space technology, what he has done was his duty and it was limited. It is the party's leadership as well as the joint efforts of Chinese scientists that ensured success.

Qian said that he returned to New China in 1955 after he was persecuted and expelled by the U.S. Government. Economic, technological and other conditions in China were much poorer than that at present. However, they overcame many difficulties and succeeded in developing China's atom bomb and hydrogen bomb under the direct leadership of Premier Zhou Enlai and Marshal Nie Rongzhen.

Premier Zhou Enlai and Marshal Nie Rongzhen, Qian said, had effectively applied the methods of organizing large scale battles to scientific work—organizing thousands of scientists and technologists to solve economic and technological difficulties.

On the collective contribution, he said that general engineers and he held meetings every Sunday afternoon to discuss questions in the research.

Meanwhile, scientific workers in the aviation and space ministries, the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense, experimental bases, the State Science and Technology Commission, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and other departments of the State Council have also done their best to contribute to the success.

Therefore, the Willard F. Rockwell Jr. Medal awarded to him is the pride of thousands of Chinese people who have made contributions to the success.

In the development of systems engineering, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing University, Qinghua University, Beijing Normal University and other institutions have made great contributions in addition to his efforts, Qian said.

Qian pointed out that on June 29, the day Ambassador Han Xu represented him to accept the award, the American Senate passed an amendment of sanctions against China for the right position and necessary measures the Chinese Government adopted to end turmoil and quell the rebellion.

The sanctions and a series of performances of the Voice of America show that class struggle is not extinct.

However, the international organization which awarded him the medal after the quelling of the rebellion is friendly.

He also pointed out that the American people have been friendly to the Chinese people. When the American Government persecuted him in the 1950-55 period, many American friends tried their best to help him solve difficulties.

He appreciated party General Secretary Jiang Zemin's view in dealing with foreign relations. Jiang said that China should give equal emphasis to both economics and politics, both friendship and struggle and both principle and tactics.

He also suggested training some 200 young scientific strategists who, being experts in science and technology as well as having a good command of dialectical materialism and the complicated world situation, shall make decisions and work out designs for China's scientific development.

Li Peng Commends Jiangsu Factory

*OW0508194789 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1402 GMT 5 Aug 89*

["Domestic News Briefs"—from "Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 5 Aug (XINHUA)—A vibration-pocket-type dust remover developed by the Liyang chemical machinery plant in Jiangsu Province has passed national-level tests and acceptance. It shows that our country has reached the world's advanced technological level in the manufacturing of large dust-removing machinery. Premier Li Peng recently signed a certificate of commendation awarded to the plant by the Major Technology and Equipment Group of the State Council. [passage omitted]

Communications Satellite Makes Rapid Progress

*HK3107074689 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0219 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Report: "China Steps Up Pace in Developing Large-Type Dongfanghong-3 Communication Satellite"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jul (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—The research and development project involving Dongfanghong-3 communications satellites, a priority project of the state which will symbolize China's new technological level in the astronautics industry, has now been fully launched and has made rather quick progress. The relevant contracts signed with some foreign companies are also being implemented.

The Dongfanghong-3 communications satellite is China's first advanced satellite which contains 24 transmitters with a large and big-powered transmitting capacity and which will have a long service life. This satellite will be launched in the early 1990's.

Chinese officials in the astronautics industry say that the research and development project will mainly rely on China's own strength and will also make use of imported foreign technologies. China will cooperate with the FRG, the United States, France, Britain, and Italy in making some parts of the satellite.

The support projects have been approved by State Council Premier Li Peng. The State Planning Commission has officially issued the circular on starting the projects.

The support projects are designed to guarantee the smooth development of the research and development of the new satellite and its launching. At present, the simulating laboratory of the Space Technology Research Academy and the environmental simulation and reliability center of this academy are being built through the process of bid invitation. Other research facilities, installation centers, and various support workshops will also be built this year, and the preparatory engineering projects are now under way.

Sites for Radioactive Waste Storage Under Way

*HK0508044489 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
5 Aug 89 p 3*

[By staff reporter Xiao Zhu]

[Text] China is building storage facilities for radioactive waste in all the mainland provinces and regions except Hainan and the Tibet Autonomous Region.

These facilities, to be completed by the end of 1990, will help control the discharge of radioactive waste produced by an estimated 1,000 industries and research establishments across the country, said Luo Guozhen, an official from the State Environmental Protection Bureau.

More than 1,200 people in China have been injured by radioactivity between 1980 and 1985. Yet no more than 20 people died in those calamities, said Luo.

According to Luo, radioactive waste storage sites have already been built in 12 of the country's municipalities, provinces and autonomous regions.

And radioactive storage will also be built in eight provinces including Anhui, Sichuan, Tianjin.

Luo said that radioactive leaks in recent years might have been avoided if strict measures on handling radioactive substances had been in effect.

These accidents were caused, he said, by managers ignoring the regulations governing radioactive materials as well as by people's ignorance on the subject.

The China Environmental News recently reported a radioactive leak at the Nantong Electronic Textile Equipment Plant in Nantong City, Jiangsu Province.

On December 26, a lead container for cobalt 60—a radioactive material, was reported missing.

A carpenter at the plant had stolen the container and sold it after emptying its radioactive contents.

So far, no death or injuries have been reported by the plant.

Proton Linear Accelerator Passes State Appraisal
OW0508083589 Beijing XINHUA in English
0747 GMT 5 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 5 (XINHUA) - "GUANGMING DAILY" reported today a 35-MEV [as received] proton linear accelerator attached to the Institute of High-Energy Physics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences passed a state technical appraisal yesterday.

The project's supplemental facilities for applied research also passed the technical assessment, making China one of the few countries in the world to possess such an accelerator.

The accelerator was jointly developed by a hundred factories and research institutions throughout the country under the leadership of the State Planning Commission, the State Science and Technology Commission and the Chinese Academy of Sciences on the basis of a 10-MEV accelerator, the paper said.

The paper quoted a state assessment committee as saying that the project matched up-to-date international technical standards for this kind of accelerator.

It has been used successfully to prepare the isotope thallium-201 and for other research projects.

'Great Efforts' To Be Made in Hydropower
OW0308070489 Beijing XINHUA in English
1444 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 2 (XINHUA)—China will make great efforts on the hydropower development until the year of 2000, Lu Youmei, vice-minister of energy resources, announced here today.

According to the vice-minister, China has hydroelectric and thermal power generating units with a combined capacity of 112 million kilowatts, averaging 0.1 kilowatt per person.

According to the energy development program already formulated, China will double its generating capacity to 224 million kilowatts by the end of the century.

However, the thermal generating capacity, limited by the increase of coal production, can only increase by 70 million kilowatts, the vice-minister said.

As the nuclear power stations cost too much, Lu said, China has to rely on boosting hydroelectric power stations to accomplish its objective.

It is learned that the country has potential water power resources totalling 378 million kilowatts, ranking first in the world.

Synthetic Gasoline Production Appears Promising
OW3107212489 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1500 GMT 21 Jul 89

[Text] According to a report from XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, great progress has been made recently in a major project of the state and Shanxi Province which is designed to produce synthetic gasoline by directly compounding carbon monoxide with hydrogen. The intermediate experimental installation, weighing about 100 metric tons, has produced over 1,900 kilograms of gasoline since it was turned on and has been conducting test runs from the end of May until now. Results show that China has taken a gratifying step forward in the application of producing synthetic gasoline through the indirect liquification of coal.

Few Patent Applications for Indigenous Inventions
OW0608090789 Beijing XINHUA in English
0039 GMT 6 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 6 (XINHUA)—Inventions constitute only a little more than one third of all patent applications, showing that they have not been widely accepted in China.

Statistics show that patent offices across the country have received some 100,000 applications since the country's first patent law was put into effect in 1985. The applications for inventions accounted for only 36 percent while those for development of practical technologies constituted 58 percent.

This shows inventions have been encouraged in big businesses in China.

As a sharp contrast, 91 percent of 20,000 foreign patent applications China has received in the past four years were related to inventions.

However, China has been benefited by patents. Statistics from 32 provinces and municipalities show that 30 percent of the patented technological items were put to actual use in 1987, and they have added 2.56 billion yuan to the country's output value.

Institute Assembles Glacier Survey Team
OW0208012589 Beijing XINHUA in English
0930 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 1 (XINHUA)—A Sino-foreign team has been set up to survey glaciers on the Qinghai-Tibet plateau. The team left last week for Amdo County in Southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region, the overseas edition of the "PEOPLE'S DAILY" reported today.

The team, organized by the Lanzhou Institute of Glaciology and Cryopedology under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, is composed of 40 scientists and staff from China, West Germany and Poland.

They will concentrate their efforts on surveying a newly-formed glacier and its origin, quaternary glaciation, palaeoglaciology, and relations between topographical features and mountain disasters and between vegetation and ecology, said Xu Daoming, head of the survey team.

The survey region includes glaciers at the head of the Yangtze River, in a lake basin south of the river, on the eastern slope of Mount Qomolangma (Mt. Everest) and in the river valley of Yarlung Zangbo River, Xu said.

This is the fourth time China and West Germany have cooperated on glacial survey in the region.

Official Notes Threat From Geological Calamities
OW0408135789 Beijing XINHUA in English
1328 GMT 4 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 4 (XINHUA)—China is now suffering from more and more geological calamities which are affecting the country's economic development and people's life, an official from the Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources told XINHUA today.

The occurrence of geological calamities has been more often than before in recent years, said Cen Jiafa, director of the Geological Environment Department under the ministry.

In southwest and northwest regions, landslide, collapse and mud-rock flow occurred frequently. Sichuan Province has witnessed thousands of such disasters during the past ten years, which killed 2,500 people and caused an economic loss of two billion yuan.

In coastal regions, land subsidence is getting more serious. There are twenty cities including Shanghai, Tianjin, Wuxi, Changzhou, Ningbo and Jiaxing troubled by the problem at present.

Over 1,000 earth rifts have appeared in 200 cities and counties to date.

The calamities are threatening farm production, communications and transportation, urban construction and some important projects of the state, Cen said.

The area of soil erosion has reached 1.5 million square kilometres across the country.

The three transportation arteries in western regions, Sichuan-Tibet Highway, Baoji-Chengdu railway and Chengdu-Kunming railway, are often blocked due to landslides and mud-rock flows.

Although the periodicity of geological activities and the change of weather contribute a lot to these calamities, Cen said, the damage to geological environment by man has aggravated them.

Experts point out that about 50 percent of the disasters were caused by excessive digging and felling of natural resources, indiscriminate use of underground water and other irresponsible human activities.

At this, Cen said, the ministry and the State Science and Technology Commission have jointly set up an association to study how to deal with the problem.

Comprehensive surveys have been conducted to study the geological condition of some significant regions such as the Shanghai economic zone, the areas along the Yangtze River and Yellow River.

The ministry has worked out earlier this year a ten-year program to prevent and control the geological calamities and will also work to establish a monitoring network, an information system and a governmental forecasting system of geological disasters this year, Cen concluded.

Military

Nie Rongzhen Encourages Martial Law Soldiers
OW0308211689 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
2130 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] According to XINHUA, on the eve of 1 August Army Day, 60 wounded officers and men of the martial law units in the capital were sent to recuperate at Sanatorium No 281 at Beidaihe, thanks to the concern expressed by Comrade Nie Rongzhen.

On 17 July, Marshal Nie, who was recuperating at Beidaihe, said with great emotion to the leaders of Sanatorium No 281 when he received them, that the People's Liberation Army units did a very good job in fulfilling their tasks recently in quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing. He added that they suffered extensive casualties. Marshal Nie said: I hope the sanatorium will do its best to let some of the wounded officers and men come to recuperate here. Marshal Nie added that this would be a very meaningful

thing to do. Beidaihe has a good environment and clean air. It will do a great deal of good for their health if the wounded soldiers can come here to recuperate and receive treatment.

In response to Marshal Nie's request, Sanatorium No 281 made careful arrangements. It cleared 60 beds and assigned its best medical personnel and chefs. After the first group of wounded officers and men arrived, Marshal Nie sent his secretary to call on them at the sanatorium with gifts and a letter of greetings. The recuperation will be conducted in three groups and conclude by the end of August.

In his letter to the comrades of the martial law units recuperating at Beidaihe, Comrade Nie Rongzhen said: In quelling the recent counterrevolutionary rebellion, our Army made a great sacrifice. Some beloved people heroically laid down their young and precious lives while defending the republic. They shall be forever remembered by the people throughout the country. You were wounded while defending the motherland. You, too, will be remembered by the people. Whenever I think of the cruel scenes on television of our officers and men being attacked, wounded, and killed by ruffians while enforcing the martial law, my blood boils. Motivated by a love for the people, our officers and men exercised tremendous restraint, as it was difficult to distinguish between the enemy and ourselves. You are really the people's good soldiers. The country, which was founded by the older generation of revolutionaries, now needs to be defended, built, and developed by a heroic younger generation. The hopes of the Chinese nation are placed upon you young comrades. Comrades, the burden is heavy and the road is long.

Continuing, the letter said: The invitation to you to recuperate here has another aspect. It is meant to give scope to your political role to sow propaganda. This is also a good tradition of our Army. When you, by publicizing your heroic deeds in defending the People's Republic, inspire the broad masses and make the public aware of our Army's lofty quality of being loyal to the party and people and dedicated to the cause of socialism, of its solemn and just stand in upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization, of its heroic spirit of fearing no difficulty or danger and total devotion to its task and its strict observance of discipline, and of its soldier's style of being faithful to one's duty; when you see to it that your revolutionary spirit and lofty ideals manifest themselves in the thinking and action of the masses in their hundreds of thousands, then the general atmosphere of our society will be greatly improved and China's cause of socialist construction will be able to advance in great strides in the correct direction.

Comrade Nie Rongzhen also said in his letter: The lesson we recently paid for in blood has once again made it clear to us that as long as imperialism exists, as long as there are reactionary forces at home and abroad, we cannot

slacken our vigilance in class struggle. We must step up instead of weakening our efforts, so that we can play our role as the mainstay of the people's democratic dictatorship and our role as the great steel wall for the defense of the motherland. We must intensify training and hold fast to the guns in our hands to make sure that imperialism and the reactionary forces at home and abroad will not dare to act recklessly against the Chinese people.

PLA Commends 'Guardians of the Republic'

Background on Previous Honorees

OW2807145889 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1407 GMT 27 Jul 89

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China, signed an order today conferring the honorary title of "Guardian of the Republic" on Comrades Shen Yuntian [3088 6663 3944] and Yu Aijun [0151 1947 6511].

Shen Yuntian: political instructor of the first battalion [ying 3602] of a certain artillery regiment under the Beijing martial law enforcement troops; a native of Xiaogan City, Hubei; Han nationality; born in August 1957; enlisted in the Armed Forces in February 1976; admitted to the party in March 1977; a major in military rank. After his enlistment, he was thrice named "Outstanding Communist Party Member" and four times "Outstanding Political Instructor." On the afternoon of 3 June 1989, his battalion was under order to move toward the designated area. The troops were attacked and stopped by ruffians many times on the way. Disregarding his own safety, he positioned himself in front of all the cadres and Communist Party members to lead them forward. He was simultaneously organizing the troops to break away from the siege and shouting slogans to boost the troops' morale, spread propaganda among the people, and intimidate the mob. With nine wounds on his body, which caused him to faint three times, he still held fast to his duty and led the troops to accomplish the mission remarkably. During his stay in the hospital, he put aside his wounds and pain and assembled party members to form a temporary party branch aimed at carrying out in-depth and meticulous ideological-political work. His exemplary deeds won him the admiration and praise of his fellow comrades.

Yu Aijun: squad leader of an artillery unit of a certain regiment under the Beijing martial law enforcement troops; a native of Xiangyang city, Hubei; Han nationality; born in July 1966; enlisted in December 1984; admitted to the party in May 1989; holding the military rank of sergeant first class. He kept firmly in mind his duty as a fighter, working hard to learn, striving to make progress, and earnestly studying military skills after he joined the Army. For 3 consecutive years, he was rated "Model Soldier in Training" [xun lian biao bing 6064 4886 2871 0365] and "Sharpshooting Gunner." He had

been cited 16 times. On the night of 3 June 1989, he marched with his troops toward Tiananmen Square, under the mission of bringing up the rear and gathering wounded personnel. He suffered many wounds inflicted by the ruffians on the way. Ignoring the danger, however, he went on with his unit to provide cover for other troops. As the troops marched by an overpass at the entrance of a market, he was beaten by the ruffians when trying to save a fellow fighter. The blow was so devastating that the crystalline lens of his right eye fell off. Under such circumstances, he showed incredible willpower as he used one hand to cover his eye and asked the wounded soldier to clutch his bullet bag so that he could grab him firmly so they could continue to head for Tiananmen Square. On the dawn of 4 June, after many difficulties, he led the whole squad and nine wounded soldiers to the designated area and victoriously fulfilled their pathbreaking task.

The order of the Central Military Commission said: Comrades Shen Yuntian and Yu Aijun are prominent examples of the law enforcement troops which emerged during the troops' crackdown on the counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital. They are outstanding members of the party and loyal fighters of the people. All comrades of the Army should take them as a model; earnestly study and implement the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee; justly and forcefully uphold the four cardinal principles; take a clear-cut stand against bourgeois liberalization; unwaveringly keep pace with the CPC Central Committee; carry forward the fine traditions of the People's Army; do solid work to improve their units in every respect; bring success to their various tasks; and strive hard for the continued advancement of China's cause of reform and construction.

Soldiers Awarded Medals

OW0708043389 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1222 GMT 3 Aug 89

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Luo Tongsong and XINHUA reporter Chen Hui—"Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Aug (XINHUA)—A grand meeting was held today by a martial law enforcement troops unit in the capital to name Zhao Yongming, Li Bo, Wang Qiang, Liao Kaixi, and Zhang Zhen "Guardians of the Republic," an honorable title given by the Central Military Commission.

The meeting opened amid the grand strains of the national anthem. Zhou Yibing, commander of the Beijing Military Region, read an order signed by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission, conferring the honorable title "Guardians of the Republic" on Zhao Yongming and the other four comrades. Leading comrades of this unit presented them with citations, medals, and certificates.

Air Force Holds Ceremony

OW0608110589 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1222 GMT 3 Aug 89

[By reporter Sun Maoqing—"Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Aug (XINHUA)—A meeting was held today by the Air Force to name Zhou Jiazhu and You Degao as "Guardians of the Republic," an honorable title given by the Central Military Commission.

At the meeting, Hong Xuezhong, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission, read an order from the Commission conferring the title of "Guardians of the Republic" on Zhou Jiazhu and You Degao. Leading Air Force comrades also awarded them with medals.

Air Force Designs High-Speed Towed Target

OW0408114689 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Aug 89

[From the "Night News" program]

[Text] [Video opens with shots showing a number of People's Liberation Army officers. Camera switches to show a pilot climbing into an unidentified jet fighter. It then cuts to show a parachute-type soft target towed by the jet with a long string in the air. Video ends with shots showing a nylon target shaped like a large kite being inspected by several people]

The first high-speed fighter towing target of our Army recently passed a check by specialists organized by the Air Force in Zhangjiakou. It thus ended our Army's annoying history of being unable to use a high-speed fighter to tow a target for more than 20 years.

The towing target device was designed and produced by an aviation unit of the Air Force. The target can be hooked to the fuselage of the plane by using an advanced box-type attaching device. It can be easily replaced and be attached to all types of aircraft for target shooting. After removing the device, the aircraft can resume its normal tactical mission. This positive result will have an important bearing on speeding up the modernization of the Air Force and consolidating national defense.

LIAOWANG Advocates Military Air Transport

HK0108061789 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese No 30, 24 Jul 89 pp 6-7

[Article by Hong Baocai (3163 1405 2088): "The Development of China's Military Air Transport"]

[Text] Military air transport is a new, modern mode of transport, which has attracted the great attention of military circles in various countries. Since the founding of the PRC, China has attached great importance to the development of the military air transport of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] but as a result of the 10 years of

turmoil, the military air transport has made slow progress. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in the course of modernizing the Chinese Army, military air transport has again been put on the agenda as an important task. The Central Military Commission and the General Logistics Department [of the PLA] have decided to vigorously develop military air transport.

The Need of the Overall Interests of the State

Military air transport is part and parcel of China's military transport service. Its exploration and development will have an important impact on China's Army and national defense building.

Air transport is an ideal mode of transport for the Army to carry out quick deployment and ensure material supplies in time of urgency. Characterized by rapid carrying speed, great mobility, and great capability in surpassing various natural barriers, air transport can swiftly amass combat troops, weapons and equipment, and logistics support materials in operation areas and it can all the more display its might particularly in areas where mountains are high, forests dense, gullies deep, and roads scarce, as well as in deserts and bitterly frigid areas. China has a long borderline. In terms of the security of the state and the needs of military struggle, the Army will have an increasing need to possess this means of air transport to fulfill such operation tasks as moving troops, ensuring support materials, and sending noneffectives to the rear.

Due to historical reasons, for a fairly long time, China's military transport departments have not managed military air transport. Military air transport is a military communications and transportation system introduced to the Chinese Army in the course of the continued reform and constant development of Army building. It is a new task recently undertaken by the military transport departments.

A Tortuous Road, an Important Choice

The military communications and transportation work in China has undergone a course of development full of difficulties and tortuousness. Since the founding of the PRC, it has roughly experienced the stage of establishment, exploration, and consolidation in the 1950's and of relatively stable development in the 1960's. With the breakout in 1966 of the "Great Cultural Revolution," military transport work suffered serious obstructions and setbacks and made no further progress in the next 10 years. Beginning in 1976, China began entering a new historical period and the Chinese Army enthusiastically started carrying out its modernization program, thus ending the situation in which China's military transport work had been progressing haltingly. In the next 10 years, a series of reforms and readjustments were made

in military transport work. Consequently, the regularization of the work has begun to take off and a comprehensive transport-system network of railway, road, water, air, and other means of transportation has taken shape.

In the first half of 1985, Hong Xuezhong, then deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission and director of the General Logistics Department, and other officials of the department together heard a report on the situation in military transport work in the new period. During the report, General Hong Xuezhong instructed: In military transport work, it is necessary to meet the needs of Army building in the new period, constantly open up new avenues of development, reform the previous practice of just concentrating on railway and water transport, and rapidly develop military air transport. Numerous plans have been drawn up since then centering around the question of how to develop military air transport.

When establishing the structure of the offices of the three general departments [General Logistics, General Political, and General Staff Departments] in September 1985, the Central Military Commission further made clear: The Army's military air transport work is subject to the unified leadership and management of the military transport departments under the General Logistics Department.

In the plan which it issued to lower levels in September 1978 concerning Army building for the short term, the Central Military Commission once again stressed the necessity to strengthen the military transport building and enhance the Army's capability to use military transport facilities for logistics support work. Thus, the orientation of development of military air transport has been fully affirmed.

A Gratifying Takeoff

Since 1986 the Chinese military has made numerous attempts and explorations centering around military air transport, and their efforts have produced the desired momentum, thus opening a new page in the chronicles of China's military air transport.

—Air transport working channels have been initially established. Since 1986 the military air transport departments have established working channels with the Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC], the regional civil aviation administration departments, and the United Airline Company. Now that China's military air transport plan has been submitted to the civil aviation administration departments, the latter will quickly send their flight crews and planes to the designated regions to fulfill the transport tasks for the military in accordance with the plan.

—The first air transport regulations in the service of Army building (the temporary provisions on military air transport), which had been approved by the CAAC and

the General Logistics Department, were put into effect on 13 March 1989. Hence, China's military air transport made a crucial step in its development. In the past, the military used civil transport planes to carry out its air transport tasks. It lacked unified rules and regulations and was characterized by considerable arbitrariness in such areas as working out transport plans and time limits. Now, military air transport plans are directly brought into the civil transport channels, and the aviation departments give priority to ensuring the completion of special transport tasks with guaranteed quality. They view the undertaking and fulfillment of military air transport tasks as their unshirkable duty and responsibility for national defense. The "provisions," composed of 12 chapters and 58 articles, have detailed stipulations on such issues as management and division of work, scope of military transport, transport time duration, transport grades, plans management, transport of organic units, safety checks, and transport costs. In the days ahead, all troops, offices, academies, and national defense institutes of the PLA must follow these stipulations when carrying out military transport tasks involving civil aviation facilities. The promulgation and enforcement of the regulations on military air transport signifies that China's military communications and transportation have entered a new stage.

—Success was achieved in transporting, by air, newly recruited soldiers into Tibet and retired old soldiers out of the region in the spring of 1989. The recent air transport task took civil aircraft more than 100 flights, and 14,000 soldiers, new and old, were shipped in and out of Tibet. This was the first successful attempt by military transport departments in using civil aircraft to complete their military transport tasks. In the past, the task was completed roughly through three stages of marching on foot, using animal-drawn transport, and car transport; in so doing, fighters had to pass through snowy mountains and icy peaks for 15 to 20 days, cross some 40 mountains with an elevation of more than 4,000 meters and some 50 deep gullies, and frequently met with landslides, snowslides, and mud-rock flows. Not only did this put great pressure on motor vehicle troops and the support supplies of army service stations on the way and a considerable drain on ground forces, but also caused the fighters to suffer during their marches and face wind and snow, bitter cold, hunger, lack of oxygen, and the rigorous test of life and death. With the development of air transport, the shipping of new soldiers into and of old soldiers out of Tibet is now done by planes. Not only is this a first in China's military transport history, but is also rarely seen in China's Army history as far as the great number of planes and scale of the extensive transport operations are concerned.

Development Prospects

Compared with other advanced countries, China still has a considerably long way to go with regard to its military air transport carrying capacity. In developing military air transport, China has to squarely face the objective

conditions, such as that transport planes available for military transport are limited in number due to a late takeoff, the existing planes are old and their use low, the long-distance carrying capacity and the carrying capacity of impedimenta and equipment are all the more short, and military air transport costs are also strained and short. These factors will curtail the development of military air transport in varying degrees. As such, in developing its military air transport, China must choose a correct path so that its military air transport can develop in a more coordinated and steady way, and by leaps and bounds.

First, in guiding ideology, we should uphold the principle of "being active and safe and proceeding in an orderly way step by step." In view of the fact that China's military spending can hardly be increased considerably in the several years to come and the capacity available for developing military air transport is limited, military air transport can only be developed on a moderate scale on the precondition of serving the national economic construction and Army building.

Second, in the manipulation of carrying capacity, we should appropriately use the carrying capacity of the local civil aviation sector while putting main stress on the carrying capacity of the state's civil aviation sector, with the carrying capacity of the China United Airline Company as the supplement. When it comes to transport policy, we should adhere to the principle of "comprehensive transportation."

Third, we should form a logistics communications air-freighter unit and gradually establish a multipurpose principal transport force. In so doing, we should utilize the useful experiences of foreign armies as reference and in the light of the realities in China's military communications work—while placing great stress on developing and using civil airplanes—form a logistics communication airfreighter unit in accordance with the Army's peacetime and wartime needs as soon as conditions are ripe, have the initiative firmly in hand in developing military air transport, and solve the problem of military transport being difficult on nonregular flights, so that military air transport will gradually become a principal transport force from being an appendix to an entity, and from being a single-item to a diversified operation.

Naval Weaponry Museum Attracts Visitors

OW0308132089 Beijing XINHUA in English
0602 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Text] Dalian, August 3 (XINHUA)—A museum displaying weaponry used by the Chinese Navy, the first of its kind in the country, has received more than 200,000 visitors since it opened in July last year.

Located at Baiyushan Mountain in Lushunkou, Liaoning Province, the museum used to be a Japanese shrine and later an Army warehouse. It was converted into a museum last year at a cost of 400,000 yuan.

On display are more than 10,000 pieces of weaponry including mines, guided missiles, torpedoes, planes, tanks, an ancient artillery piece made in the Qing Dynasty and all kinds of uniforms worn by sailors since the Qing Dynasty.

Defense Units Support Local Construction

OW0308041489 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
0930 GMT 31 Jul 89

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] In recent years, while organizing activities to support the government and cherish the people, units under the State Commission of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense have used their strong scientific and technological resources to assist local economic construction. Remarkable achievement has been achieved.

Most of the commission's experimental bases are located in the old revolutionary base areas, minority and border regions, and poverty-stricken areas. They all paid particular attention to using their resources to benefit the local people. The University of Science and Technology for National Defense applied military systems engineering theories in the industrial and agricultural fields and in urban and rural planning. (Zhuang Yuhua), deputy head of Hunan's Loudi Prefectural Administrative Office, received training at the university. Using systems engineering theories and methods, he cultivated rice crops on 26,000 mu of land on an experimental basis. He was able to increase the per mu yield by more than 100 jin. Later, he popularized his experiment in other parts of Loudi Prefecture, with remarkable results.

Since 1982, units of the commission have trained more than 30,000 specialized personnel needed by the localities. Their methods include accepting local students, giving lectures off campus, providing training programs for local units, and offering correspondence courses. Along with strengthening reform and opening to the outside world, the commission has also begun to transfer its research results to the civilian sector. Last May, under its sponsorship, 134 specialized information stations of science and technology for national defense held a trade fair in Guangzhou, offering the transfer of more than 1,000 newly developed light industrial technologies to the civilian sector. One hundred forty four contracts and agreements were signed at the fair. The new technologies have helped dozens of factories and enterprises revitalize their declining business and turn in profits. The economic results from the transfer are estimated at more than 10 million yuan.

Economic & Agricultural

Meeting Proposes Measures To Check Inflation

HK0808021589 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
2 Aug 89 p 1

[XINHUA report by Jiang Yaobo (5592 5069 3134) and Peng Yi (1756 3015): "Price Hikes Across the Country Tend To Slow Down; Price Work Conference Proposes 7-Point Measures To Control Prices"]

[Text] Harbin, 1 Aug (XINHUA)—According to the National Price Work Conference which opened today in Harbin, in the first half of this year, price hikes across the country tended to slow down and the market tended toward stability. Statistical figures show that the upward trend in the country's general retail price indices slowed down gradually from January to June, a drop of 6.4 percentage points. Of this, the upward trend in prices in 35 large cities dropped by an average of 9.8 percentage points over the past 6 months.

In the first half of 1989, all localities implemented the price control target responsibility system; established an insurance system for production, supply, and prices of major commodities; and formulated the system of submitting reports and putting on record the applications for raising prices. At the same time, all localities further strengthened price supervisory inspection work.

According to an account given by the responsible person of the State Price Bureau, because of the influence of various factors, the extent of retail price hikes across the country is still relatively high. For this reason, it is an arduous task to keep this year's price hikes lower than last year's.

According to the National Price Work Conference held today, in the country's price work in the latter half of the year, it is necessary to continue to unswervingly implement the principle and objective of controlling prices laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and exercise strict control over prices so as to stabilize the economy, political situation, popular sentiment, and society.

The conference proposed primary measures for controlling prices in the latter half of the year. First, continue to strictly control the factors concerning price hikes. Apart from those approved by the State Council, the governments at all levels are prohibited from presenting any measures concerning price hikes; second, maintain the prices of daily necessities; third, keep down the prices of grain, cotton, and coal, crude oil, metals, and other basic products which are not included in the plan; fourth, consolidate the circulation order and resolutely curb the price hikes; fifth, duly cut the high prices of unsalable, overstock commodities; sixth, strengthen management over prices in the rural market; and seventh, enforce

price law and discipline, continue to enhance supervision over prices, and do a good job of clean administration in the pricing departments.

Enterprises Complain of Government Interference

OW0808100289 Beijing XINHUA in English
0750 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 8 (XINHUA)—A recent survey shows that two thirds of the enterprises now exercising the responsibility system of contract management are willing to continue with it.

The survey, conducted by the Statistics Bureau, covered 1,256 industrial enterprises across the country.

The contract management system, put into practice on a large scale in the mid-1980s, is part of China's economic reform.

Transforming the previous egalitarianism in China's economic activities, it has promoted the nation's economic development.

According to the survey, managers of these enterprises believe the system has improved the enterprises' efficiency and raised workers' incomes.

However, 33.3 percent of the enterprises investigated do not want to continue with the system.

Managers of these enterprises complained that the management environment was getting worse, with governmental interference on the rise.

The rise in price of major raw materials and daily-living commodities is another factor affecting the contract management system.

The survey shows that industrial enterprises urge the state to improve macroscopic control over the national economy.

Price rises should be controlled by the state, managers said, and capital construction should be scaled down.

Official profiteering must be curbed, managers said.

Bank To Settle Enterprises' Payment Problems

OW0308101589 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
0930 GMT 1 Aug 89

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] The phenomenon of enterprises being delinquent in payments to each other has adversely affected the normal development of China's national economy. The Industrial and Commercial Bank of China has recently decided to mobilize manpower and settle the delinquency problem in the third quarter of this year. The delinquency problem emerged several years ago. It has

become more serious this year because a tight-money policy has been implemented, thus weakening enterprises' ability to pay for their purchases. What especially worries us is the fact that it is often a small enterprise that owes a big one money, and the inefficient enterprise that owes the efficient one money.

This year's back payments among enterprises are characterized by their scale and complexity. In many cases, three enterprises are involved in a back payment. According to the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China's statistics, back payments among industrial and commercial enterprises having an account with any of its 64 branches amounted to 55.5 billion yuan at the end of March. The bank started work in the first half of this year to settle the problem of back payments and has achieved some results. However, a responsible person of the bank said: We must work even harder in the second half of this year to deal with the problem because it has adversely affected the normal development of the national economy. Attention must be paid to control the scale of credit. It is necessary to strictly control the [words indistinct] to settle the problem because the total amount of capital is insufficient. It is necessary to use a small amount of capital to help some key departments, industries, and enterprises settle the problem.

People from economic circles said: Banks should not be the only ones in the effort to settle the problem at a time when a tight-money policy is implemented. Governments at various levels and competent departments in charge of enterprises must work closely with them. We can prevent this abnormal phenomenon from reemerging only if people from various quarters make joint efforts.

Beijing Joint Venture Construction Jobs Proceed

OW0308101389 Beijing XINHUA in English
0720 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Text] Beijing, August 3 (XINHUA)—Construction of all 44 Sino-foreign projects in Beijing has been progressing smoothly.

According to an official of the Beijing Construction Committee, during the unrest in May and early June building of nearly all the 44 construction projects continued. After the quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion the municipal government asked all construction units to abide by their contracts and complete the buildings on time.

By mid-July construction had reached its planned level, and most of the relevant foreign staff had returned to Beijing.

The Chang Fu Gong Hotel, a Sino-Japanese project, was completed on schedule at the end of June and has been opened to customers.

Construction of the Fazhan building did not stop for a single day during May and June. On June 7 the Japanese technicians returned to their country, but they soon came back. Since June 4 the Japanese side has contributed 660 million Japanese yen, according to the original plan, and on July 10 a Japanese loan valued at nearly 10 million U.S. dollars was signed.

Article Addresses Problem of Arable Land

HK0308125589 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
24 Jul 89 p 6

[Article by Wang Xianjin (3769 0341 6651): "The Current Situation, Trend of Development of Farmland in Our Country and Measures To Be Adopted"]

[Text] "Land is the fountain of all production and everything that exists." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 2, p 109). Mankind's existence and social development are inseparable from land. The arable area is the cream of the land. Most of mankind's material consumption and more than 95 percent of the protein come from land. More than 80 percent of the calories and 75-odd percent of the protein thereof are from grain provided by cultivated land. Therefore, a country's per capita area of cultivated land, its quality, and the quantity and quality of materials provided by it represent the most fundamental material conditions for its survival and development.

The Current State of Our arable Land and Trends of Development

A large population, the scarcity of land, and an inadequate supply of arable land resources represent our country's fundamental national conditions. They constitute an important factor restraining our social economic development. According to statistics, our country's area of arable land in 1949 was 1.468 billion mu. Shortly after the founding of the PRC, the area of land reclaimed and created by our country exceeded the area occupied by capital construction, with a gradual increase in arable land from year to year. In 1957, the national area of arable land increased to 1.677 billion, an increase of 209 million mu compared with 1949. It was the year with the largest area of arable land in our country. Thereafter, a drop was witnessed from year to year. By 1986, there had been an accumulated decrease of 611 million mu of arable land in the whole country. With 377 million mu of reclaimed and newly created land deducted, there was a net decrease of 234 million mu of arable land. In 19 years, there had been an average annual decrease of 21.07 million mu of arable land, with a net decrease of 8.07 million mu of arable land. During the "Sixth 5-Year Plan," the whole country witnessed a total reduced area of 87.52 million mu of arable land while reclaiming or creating 50.63 million mu of land—with a net decrease of 36.89 million mu, or an average annual decrease of 17.2 million mu of arable land, or a net decrease of 7.37 million mu. Since 1986, the party Central Committee and the State Council have adopted a series of major

measures to prevent the random occupation of arable land, with certain results achieved. But the problem basically has not been solved. There are many causes of a reduction in arable land. We will chiefly mention the following few:

1. The readjustment of the internal structure of agriculture and the loss of control over occupied land. Several years ago, we erroneously judged the situation of grain production and the effects of comparable results in the agricultural field. We made an improper readjustment of the internal structure of agriculture. A lot of arable land reverted to fruit trees and fish-breeding, or afforestation, animal breeding, and so forth. This was an important factor responsible for a rapid decrease in the area of arable land. In 1985, the national readjustment of the internal agricultural structure accounted for the occupation of 19.115 million mu of arable land, or 79.7 percent of the total reduced area that year. In 1986, it accounted for an occupation of 12.835 million mu, or 77.2 percent of the total reduced area of arable land that year. The steep decrease in the area of arable land led to an obvious drop in grain production. National grain output in 1985 showed a decrease of 28.2 million tons, compared with the preceding year. Of the quantity, the occupation of arable land due to the readjustment of the internal agricultural structure accounted for about 3.59 million tons, or 12.7 percent, of the total reduced grain output that year. In readjusting the internal agricultural structure, some areas one-sidedly stressed money-making and neglected grain production. There even appeared such phenomena as "planting fruits on flat land and grain on mountains," leaving land idle, and so forth. So far, some areas have still not been brought under effective control.

2. An increase in arable land occupied by nonagricultural construction. State construction accounted for an average annual occupied area of 1.286 million mu during the "Sixth 5-Year Plan" period, with an average annual increase of 21 percent. Some construction projects involved more land than was actually required, the requisitioning of more land than was used, and the requisitioning of land not put to use. The phenomenon of freely occupying and using land without authorization was relatively serious. According to an investigation of land supposedly used for non-agricultural construction, 40 percent of nonagricultural construction projects of the country involved the illegal use of land. It was more than 50 percent in some areas. In the 40 years since the founding of the PRC, there has been too rapid an increase in the area of land occupied by cities and towns, with a 4- to 9-fold increase in some cases. Now, urban construction mainly involves external extension, with old cities seldom transformed. The area of arable land occupied for collective rural construction was 1.39 million mu in 1985 and 878,000 mu in 1986, accounting for 28.4 percent and 23.2 percent, respectively, of the total area of arable land occupied by nonagricultural construction in the same period. In some areas, the situation of destroying fields and establishing brick and tile vaults is quite serious. Some town and township enterprises

occupy excessive land, with a very low construction density. The phenomenon of wasting land is quite noticeable. The area of arable land occupied by peasants' housing was 1.46 million mu in 1985 and 1.27 million mu in 1986, accounting for respectively 30.1 percent and 33.3 percent of the total area of arable land occupied by non-agricultural construction in the same period. The rural "passion for building housing" affects almost the whole country. In most cases, flat and good land is occupied, and land going beyond required standards is occupied. In some cases, up to 1 million mu of arable land is destroyed to build new villages and towns.

3. A serious natural destruction of arable land. For a long period of time, due to the blind reclamation of land, the liberal felling of mountain forests, and the destruction of grasslands, the ecological balance has been upset, causing the destruction of large areas of arable land. Our country's area lost through soil erosion was 1.16 million square kilometers at the time of national liberation. It increased to 1.5 million square kilometers in the 1950's, accounting for 15.6 percent of the total area of the country's land. In 30 years, 460,000 square kilometers of land were brought under control to add to arable land. But some areas witnessed new development with increases and decreases offsetting each other. At present, the country's area lost through soil erosion reaches about 1.3 million square kilometers, accounting for 13.5 percent of the total area of the country's land. There is approximately an annual area of 2 million mu of arable land destroyed by such calamities as floods, shifting sand, and so forth. In some areas, serious floods can wash away many hundreds of thousands and even several hundreds of thousands of mu of arable land.

4. Incompatibility between the land control system and the needs of land control. Before the promulgation of the "Land Control Law," our country's land control work had for a long time been distributed over various departments. Fair administrative means were relied upon in exercising control. Land control rules and regulations and land control organs were less than perfect. Rules and regulations were not coordinated and management forces were weak. At present, the land control system has been established. But in some areas, basic-level organs were still far from being perfect, with party policies and national laws difficult to carry out on an overall basis.

5. A long period of indefinitely using land gratis and feeding on "the big land-related rice pot." This made it impossible for ownership of state and collective land to find expression economically. The possibility of using economic means to regulate the mix of land uses, and to effectively control land, was lost. This made for constantly noted phenomena, such as requisitioning more land than is used, requisitioning land not put to use, and letting land go to waste.

Our country is still in the initial stage of socialism, and relatively great development of various construction projects are still required. Given the level of a middle-ranking developed country, or before the year 2050, how

much more arable land is still to be occupied? We made a rough estimate. According to statistics based on a general national land survey, of about 1.9 billion mu (1.45 billion mu based on the state's statistics), approximately 100 million mu needs to be gradually given over to afforestation and animal breeding. On the basis of the pace of various construction projects occupying arable land in the past few years, or an annual occupied area of 3 million mu, a total area of about 200 million mu would be occupied from 1986 to 2050. On the basis of an annual area of 1.5 million mu of arable land being destroyed by natural calamities, about 100 million mu of land would be destroyed from 1986 to 2050. Given the combined total area of arable land occupied by construction, destroyed by natural calamities, and given back to afforestation and animal breeding, there would be a reduction of about 400 million mu of arable land from 1986 to 2050. During this period, there may be an increase of 200 million mu through wasteland reclamation and development of coastal land and shoals. The ultimate area of arable land left would be only 1.7 billion mu. But the population by then may have broken the 1.5 billion mark. The per capita share of arable land would be less than one mu. This is an important factor restraining our economic development.

A Countermeasure To Solve the Problem of Our Arable Land

People often say that our country has a vast area and abounds in resources. In absolute terms, our land resources are bountiful. But on a per capita basis, land resources are quite scarce. Therefore, our study of the land problem cannot be divorced from the population problem. Our country accounts for 6.8 percent of the world's arable land and keeps alive 21.8 percent of the world population. At present, our country is in a peak period of population growth. Some people suggest that our country solve the food problem by using imports. This is impossible. It must be pointed out that the seriousness of the arable land problem lies not just in a sharp decrease in the area of arable land, a sharp rise in the population, and a worsening of the clash between people and land. It also lies in some of our leadership comrades not having recognized the great aftereffects of the arable land crisis arising from the development of arable land and the population in the opposition direction; they lack a sense of a crisis and a sense of urgency.

The potential crisis of a clash between our arable land and the population is one of the greatest factors inhibiting our country's modernization effort. We must make an improvement and rectification effort, and deepen the reform in an overall manner. Starting now, we must make long-term plans and overall arrangements, seeking a comprehensive control. We must uphold over a long period of time the guideline of "controlling the population, saving resources, and putting consumption on a moderate basis." We must seriously carry out the fundamental national policy of "cherishing and rationally using every inch of land and realistically protecting

arable land," leaving our descendants as much as possible the valuable resource on which to live and seek development—land. Concretely speaking, we must make a start with the following six aspects:

1. We must quicken the process of legislation, strengthen control, and try in every way to preserve the existing area of arable land. First, we must create a legal environment conducive to the protection of arable land. There is an urgent need to formulate arable land protection laws. The absolute size of per capita protected arable land must be clearly stipulated. A general program for the use of land must be drawn up. Protected zones of farmland must be defined in accordance with the program, with nonagricultural construction not allowed to occupy land.

We must work out standards for the use of land by various construction projects, and control the size of land devoted to building cities and towns. We have so far not had a scientific and unified standard for various construction projects in using land. In the future, our country must set standards for city and town construction in using land. Generally, we may control the scale of city and town construction on the basis of the number of relevant residents, stimulating cities to use land economically and rationally.

Transportation-related use of land must also be strictly controlled. Our country now has more than 100 million mu of land occupied for transportation purposes. There will also be a big increase in the future. The standard for transportation-related use of land must fit in with China's conditions. On both sides of railways and highways, there must be spare or afforested land, with technical measures taken to guarantee roadbed and traffic safety. Every effort must be made to occupy as little land as possible.

Our country's existing 394,000-odd villages occupying about 200 million mu of land account for the largest part of land occupied. It is suggested that all villages of the country be subjected to renewed rational planning. In the future, where conditions exist, we must gradually move villages to wasted mountainous areas or low-grade land, and turn bungalows into storied housing. If 10 percent of the villages can be moved to deserted slopes, we can release more than 20 million mu of arable land.

In readjusting the internal structure of agriculture, we must generally not occupy arable land. Because land occupied through the readjustment of the internal structure has generally accounted for around 60 percent of the reduced area of arable land every year in the past few years, we must hereafter strengthen control. Fine-quality land that has been occupied must be gradually given back. Land-related violations of law must be handled according to the law.

2. We must seek land development in a planned and well-led manner, increase the area of arable land, and improve the quality of arable land. We must in a planned

manner develop limited arable land resources. According to an initial investigation, the country has large patches of wasteland amounting to 5 billion mu. More than 120 million mu thereof can be opened up as arable land. There are also more than 100 million mu of scattered pieces of wasteland. About 50 million mu thereof can be developed as arable land. If we comprehensively develop wasteland not in use, with such land devoted to agriculture, forests, animal breeding, fishing, or construction, as it is suited, and guarantee rational use, it is entirely possible for us to develop arable land to make up for arable land occupied by construction.

As based on our capability, we must gradually transform open ditches and field ridges. At present, the national farmland irrigation canals account for about 100 million mu of land that can be cultivated for farming. Field ridges account for several tens of millions mu of occupied arable land. If the open ditches are turned into underground canals and massive sloping ridges in between fields turned into vertical cement ridges, there is an estimated increased area of several tens of millions of mu of arable land.

We must strive to raise the land reclamation rate. It is estimated that by 2050, the country's land destroyed because of construction will amount to 60 million mu. Now our reclamation rate is only 2 percent, with quite a great potential existing. Given an advanced country's reclamation rate of 50 percent, we can reclaim more than 30 million mu. Some land can be reclaimed for agricultural use, and some for construction purposes.

Meanwhile, we must actively promote the overall reform of the land use system, establish a self-restraining mechanism for cherishing and rationally using land, change the phenomenon of feeding on the land-related "big rice pot", and turn use based on an indefinite period of time with no charge into use based on a limited period of time with a proper charge.

Taxes have begun to be collected on city and town use of land, as well as on occupation of arable land. Experiments with the sale and transfer of city and town rights to use land at a price have also been gradually introduced in some cities.

3. We must energetically develop science and technology, increase input, and strive to improve the productivity of arable land. With an increase in input, we must raise per-unit output. We often say that we must rely on policy, science, and input. At present, in raising per-unit output, apart from further arousing the enthusiasm of peasants for grain production, we must mainly increase input for the benefit of arable land. In 1987, our country's per-mu grain output was about 242 kilograms, with potential existing in increasing per-unit output. If the per-unit output is raised to 496 kilograms by the year 2050, given 2.176 billion mu sown in food crops, we can increase grain output by about 552.704 billion kilograms, an equivalent of an increased area of 1.114 billion

mu. At present, our country has 200 million mu of dry land in the northwest, with an actual average per-mu output of only 63 kilograms. It is entirely possible to bring about an increase of 20 kilograms for each mu. This can allow an increase of about 5 billion kilograms of grain.

With the south relatively well provided with irrigation facilities, light, and heat, and the northeast with its fertile soil, the potential in middle- and low-yield fields is relatively great. Now, our country has 1.1 billion mu of middle- and low-yield fields accounting for more than 70 percent of the total area of arable land (based on statistics). Therefore, as far as quantity and potential are concerned, we should take the transformation of middle- and low-yield fields as an important link in the future strategy for agricultural development.

We must properly raise the multiple-cropping index. Results of a research by a relevant department show that with a future improvement in our agricultural production conditions, there may generally still be the potential of 10 percent in terms of the multiple-cropping system. This is equivalent to an increase in the sown area by 15-20 million mu. Therefore, we must fully avail ourselves of our country's advantages in light and heat resources, and create various conditions so that we can use such systems as interplanting, intercropping, and so forth to increase the multiple-cropping index from the existing 151.2 percent to 155 percent in 2000, and to 160 percent in 2050. This is equivalent to an increase in the sown area by 120 million mu and 190 million mu, respectively.

We must strengthen the study of biological technology and artificial synthesis technology. We must resolve both the clash between people and land and the food shortage, and eventually rely on biological technology and artificial synthesis technology to achieve a breakthrough. It takes a relatively long period for us to achieve application over a wide area from the beginning of such research. But this is a way to fundamentally solve the problem of a clash between people and land and the food problem. We must give this matter attention, strengthen research in this respect, and strive to shorten the distance in achieving a breakthrough.

4. We must put consumption on a moderate basis to relieve the strain on our food demand. In the past 2 years, our country has witnessed a phenomenon of "consumption ahead of time." This is quite incompatible with our national conditions and our financial resources. Therefore, there is an unusual need to promote moderate consumption.

We must gradually change the food mix of the people. Without relaxing grain production, we must widely develop the sources of food and energetically develop various kinds of food. Under existing conditions, we should encourage a reduction in grain consumption and an increase in animal-related foods. We should encourage the consumption of less meats involving grain consumption and more meats involving grass consumption. We should encourage a switchover from the drinking of hard liquor to fruit wine. This helps greatly in saving grain.

We must develop the fodder industry. At present, the quality of our fodder is poor, with the transformation rate very low. We must first improve the fodder-processing technology, turn something useless into something that is useful, and improve the quality of fodder. Second, we must formulate necessary policies, and rationally use various sources of animal protein fodder. Some experts predict that given about 36 percent of our country's grain used as fodder in 1985, if we directly turn some land sown in grain into fodder crop land, select the best fodder crop strains, and increase the density of planting, we can have an estimated 20 percent increase in fodder output as compared with the growing of grain crops. This is also an important way to solve our country's problem of grain and fodder shortage.

5. We must strengthen education on the concept of national land among all the people, and create a social environment conducive to the protection of arable land. To carry out education on the concept of national land among all the people and further increase the sense of cherishing land on the part of all society and especially leadership cadres at various levels, the National Land Administration has since last year established experimental points in Shanxi Province, with very good results achieved. Now the experience of Shanxi is being gradually introduced throughout the country. In conducting education on the concept of national land among all the people, various areas should link the arable land crisis with a sharp increase in the population, grain shortage, and social economic development.

Only in this way can a sense of crisis and urgency about the problem of arable land be fostered, enabling every citizen to understand the national conditions of our land, and raise his consciousness of thoroughly carrying out the basic national policy calling for cherishing and rationally using every inch of land and realistically protecting arable land.

7. We must introduce family planning and control population growth. This is a key measure. If by the year 2050, the population is kept at 1.6 billion or even less, then the clash between people and land will be greatly relieved. If we can guarantee the needs of over 1 billion people in the use of land relating to food and construction, given an extremely sharp clash between people and land, this will be a big contribution to the Chinese People's Republic and all mankind.

East Region

Anhui's Lu Rongjing Speaks at University *OWG708044089 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[Text] Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial party committee, visited Anhui University recently where he had a discussion with some of the university's cadres and teachers who [words indistinct] on how to strengthen party leadership and ideological and political work in institutions of higher learning. Speaking one after another, all the comrades at the discussion thoroughly analyzed the current situation in party leadership and ideological and political work at institutions of higher learning and offered their views and proposals. After attentively listening to their statements, Comrade Lu Rongjing expressed his personal views.

In his speech, Comrade Lu Rongjing said: Under the extremely complicated circumstances in the preceding period, despite hard work and difficult problems, party organizations of institutions of higher learning in our province and their cadres and teachers did a great deal of work in checking the turmoil. On behalf of the provincial party committee, he extended cordial greetings to the party organizations and the cadres and teachers of all higher institutions of learning in Anhui.

Comrade Lu Rongjing continued: Education has a bearing on the future of the party and state. The work of higher institutions of learning is an important component part of party work, ideological and political work, and education work. All institutions of higher learning in the province must seriously sum up the profound lesson learned from the student unrest, the turmoil, and the rebellion and effectively strengthen party leadership and ideological and political work to make institutions of higher learning really become strong bases for bringing up successors for the socialist cause. He stressed that institutions of higher learning should undertake the heavy responsibility of educating and bringing up talented people who are qualified to carry out the four modernizations drive in an all-around way. All the work carried out by these schools should be geared to achieving this goal.

Comrade Lu Rongjing said: The task of primary importance of institutions of higher learning at present is to organize their teachers, students, staff, and workers to conduct an in-depth study of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches and the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee to unify thinking and raise understanding. They should, through study and discussion and by doing it in the light of realities, gain a clearer understanding of the great historical significance of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, a clear understanding of the nature, cause, and danger of the turmoil and rebellion, and the correctness of the measures taken by the party Central Committee as well as a clear understanding of

the truth that there could not have been a New China without the Communist Party and that only socialism can save China. Whether we can arrive at such an ideological basis and common view will not only be a key factor affecting our ability to further stabilize the situation at institutions of higher learning and in the whole province. It will also have a bearing on the future and destiny of the party and the state and on peace and stability for a long time to come.

Comrade Lu Rongjing pointed out: The party's correct and effective leadership over institutions of higher learning and the strong role of party organizations as political centers in institutions of higher learning is of great significance in building socialist universities. For a long time to come, all institutions of higher learning must implement the system of the president of the institution assuming full responsibility. Those institutions where such a system has been successfully implemented may continue to develop the system. No matter what kind of leadership system is instituted, the role of the party organization as a political center must be brought into full play. Efforts must be made to strengthen party building in institutions of higher learning and bring into full play the role of party organizations as fighting bastions and the exemplary vanguard role of party members.

Comrade Lu Rongjing continued: We must resolutely correct the trend of ignoring moral education and neglecting ideological and political work in various institutions of higher learning, and give top priority to advocating a firm and correct political orientation in these institutions. Right now, many students know nothing about Marxism-Leninism, modern Chinese history, and the current situation in China. They cannot deal correctly with capitalism. We must strengthen and reform political education. We must set up specific standards for carrying out moral education among students. Students who fail to meet these standards must not be allowed to graduate. Over the past few years, the number of cadres in charge of political work has decreased in various institutions of higher learning. We must make efforts to rebuild the contingent of cadres in charge of political work in colleges and universities. We must help them improve their quality and strengthen their training so that they will become professionals specialized in doing ideological and political work.

Comrade Lu Rongjing stressed: We must resolutely and thoroughly conduct investigations of institutions of higher learning. We must resolutely strike at the handful of chief criminals and diehards who were active during the turmoil. We must not be soft in dealing with them. At the same time, we must strictly distinguish between the two different types of contradictions, act in strict accordance with legal procedure, and try to treat more people with leniency while punishing fewer people. We should mainly carry out education among those young students who participated in demonstrations, sit-ins, and hunger strikes and made unreasonable remarks in the past. In

general, we are not holding them responsible. At the same time, we must also unite with and educate those teachers who participated in various degrees in the turmoil because they did not know the truth and lacked political experience. We must help them raise their awareness, sum up their experience, and draw lesson from the turmoil. We should continue to trust them and help them play their role well as long as they correct their attitude and change their stand. However, we should dismiss a handful of faculty members from their posts and prevent them from teaching in socialist colleges and universities if they stubbornly cling to their stand for bourgeois liberalization, participated more extensively in the turmoil, and refuse to correct their mistakes after being criticized and educated.

In conclusion, Comrade Lu Rongjing emphasized: Right now, institutions of higher learning are faced with many problems in carrying out their work. Their tasks are extremely arduous. However, they also have many favorable conditions. Since the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee and the State Council have further clearly defined the correct direction and set forth a series of important principles for developing education. Party committees and governments at all levels regard education as an important task on their daily agenda, and have aroused new hopes in the educational field. The broad masses of staff and faculty members in colleges and universities in the province must unite as one, work hard with revolutionary zeal, strengthen their confidence, implement the guidelines laid down by the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, carry out their work still better, and make new contributions to developing education in the province.

Anhui Leaders Attend Meeting on Political Work
OW0808060889 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Aug 89

[Text] The provincial meeting on the work of institutions of higher learning ended on 30 July in Yuexi County. Attending the meeting were Lu Rongjing, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Fu Xishou, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of Anhui; Meng Fulin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Niu Xiaomei, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and head of the provincial propaganda department; Du Yijin, vice governor; and secretaries of party committees and presidents of 51 institutions of higher learning in the province.

The meeting participants discussed ways to implement the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, how to implement the guidelines of the national conference on institutions of higher learning, and how to do a good job at institutions of higher learning.

Lu Rongjing briefed the meeting on the major steps taken by the provincial CPC committee to implement the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. He also laid down specific demands on institutions of higher learning in implementing the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and those of the national conference on institutions of higher learning.

Lu Rongjing said: Party organizations, cadres, and teachers in our province all underwent a rigorous political test in the serious struggle which put the very survival of the party and the state at stake. In this struggle, the absolute majority of party organizations in schools upheld their positions and stood up to the trial. However, we must clearly realize that the struggle has not ended; we still have a lot of arduous work to do. Most important at present is to carry out serious study of the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and firmly implement them. We should, through earnest study and discussion, make all party members, cadres, teachers, and students fully understand the great historical significance of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee; make them further understand the true nature and serious harm of the turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion; make them unite more closely than ever before around the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its core so as to realize ideological unity and do a good job in the work of institutions of higher learning.

Lu Rongjing stressed: The most important thing at present in implementing the guidelines of the national conference on institutions of higher learning is to use the documents of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee to unify thinking. Faculty leading cadres in particular must further raise their understanding, have complete trust in the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin at its core, and adhere to the four cardinal principles. Only by doing so can we expect to maintain a clear-cut stand in the struggle and do our work well.

Lu Rongjing continued: When the new school year begins, we must carry out intensive ideological and political education among students, consolidate the basic work in adhering to the socialist political orientation, and further stabilize the situation. We must make good preparations during the summer vacation. We must do a thorough job and not just simply go through the motions. We must be meticulous in work, stress efficiency, and avoid being superficial.

Meng Fulin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, also spoke at the meeting. He called on institutions of higher learning in the province to carry out in-depth and meticulous ideological education among teachers and students and make their thinking accord with the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and Comrade Deng

Xiaoping's important speeches. He said: We must maintain the socialist direction in education to make institutions of higher learning a good training ground for successors of the socialist cause. He called on leading comrades of institutions of higher learning to map out, after the meeting, a detailed plan for the forthcoming campaign for political and ideological education at institutions of higher learning. He called on them to do a good job in the campaign, to constantly sum up experience, and to make educational activities more lively, appealing, and convincing.

Fu Xishou and Du Yijin also spoke at the meeting. Responsible persons of Anhui Teachers University, the China Science and Technology University, Anhui University, and four other universities offered views and advanced suggestions on ways to implement the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and on methods to do a good job in the work of institutions of higher learning.

Anhui's Fu Xishou Calls on Armed Police Unit

OW0508224989 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Text] On the afternoon of 31 July, Governor Fu Xishou and Vice Governors Shao Ming, Long Nian, Wang Sheyun, and Wu Changqi, accompanied by Secretary General (Chen Jiyu), called on and had a get-together with officers and men of the second company of an Armed Police unit on duty at the organs of the provincial government to celebrate 1 August Army Day.

During the visit, Governor Fu Xishou warmly praised officers and men of the Armed Police Force for their outstanding contributions in supporting the government, cherishing the people and maintaining public order. In particular, he praised all officers and men of the Armed Police Force for what they did in protecting the secrets of the state and the security of state organs during the political struggle to stop the turmoil, noting that they consistently opposed the turmoil with a clear-cut stand, adhered to the principle of serving the people heart and soul, and remained firmly at their posts in spite of the hard work involved.

Governor Fu Xishou expressed his hope that the officers and men of this guard company will conscientiously study the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and follow the examples of the guardians of the republic to gain new merits in the interests of the party and the people.

Fujian Executes NPC Deputy's Killer

OW0708095289 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1402 GMT 5 Aug 89

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Fuzhou, 5 Aug (XINHUA)—Yuan Zihu, killer of Feng Yimiao, deputy to the National People's Congress and general manager and party committee secretary of the Dongjiakou Department Store Corp. Ltd. in Fuzhou City, was executed today in Yong'an City, Fujian Province.

Yuan Zihu was once sentenced to imprisonment for larceny. After being released from prison, he continued to commit crimes everywhere. At 3 am on 15 June, he came to the No 2 building at the Yong'an City Government Reception Center. He saw the light in Room 216 was on, so he climbed the waterpipe and went into the room through the window with the intention of stealing. Feng Yimiao, who was in Yong'an on a business trip, was living in that room at the time. She was awakened with a start by Yuan Zihu, who was leaving the room, and started screaming. So Yuan Zihu killed her.

Fujian Suspends 'Obscene' Magazine

OW0308040289 Beijing XINHUA in English
1442 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] Fuzhou, August 2 (XINHUA)—The Fujian Provincial Bureau of Press and Publication recently suspended the publication of "WUYI MOUNTAIN" magazine for its obscene content.

Starting publication in 1977 and named "MINBEI LITERATURE AND ART" at first, the magazine was once appraised as the best prefectural magazine in Fujian Province, East China. Since July last year, however, the editorial department of the magazine has given priority to profits and empowered individual book peddlers to publish four issues of the magazine.

As a result, the four issues were full of stories describing obscenity and violence. More than 100,000 copies of the issues each were distributed, producing serious social influence.

A recent decision made by the Fujian Provincial Bureau of Press and Publication ordered to confiscate all the gains of the editorial department of the magazine from the publication of the four illegal issues and to destroy the copies unsold.

Meanwhile, the bureau has decided to look into all the 72 magazines and 32 newspapers in the province and strengthen administration of them.

Jiangsu Governor Addresses Mayors Conference

OW0608201989 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese
18 Jul 89 P 1

[Text] The provincial conference of mayors, which closed yesterday, emphasized that the whole situation cannot be stabilized before the economy is stabilized first. It called on cadres at all levels to concentrate their energy on economic work and surmount all difficulties to fulfill and overfulfill this year's national economic plan.

The conference summed up and exchanged experiences in handling the first half year's work and analyzed the current difficulties and contradictions. Yangzhou City told the conference about the measures it has taken to increase production of the autumn crops to make up for the poor summer harvest, to maintain a steady yield of

grain and cotton crops, and to increase the harvest. Wuxi and Suzhou cities delivered reports respectively on their efforts to readjust the industrial structure and product mix. The efforts made by Xuzhou City to improve the environment and rectify the order of the coal market and by Yancheng City to do everything it can to solve the energy shortage also won the praise of all comrades attending the conference. The Provincial Planning and Economic Commission, Provincial Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Provincial Department of Machinery Industry, Provincial Department of Textile Industry, Provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission, Jiangsu People's Bank, and General Silk Corporation also briefed the conference about the steps they are taking to continue to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order and adhere to the reform and open policy. After full discussions, the conference further clarified the tasks and measures to be carried out for the economic work during the second half of the year. Comrades attending the conference said that it is necessary to frankly admit we are having difficulties and to face up to these difficulties. However, it is also necessary to strive to strengthen our confidence and do everything we can to surmount difficulties.

Before the conference drew to its close, Governor Chen Huanyou delivered a speech on what should be done to stabilize production, prevent economic sliding, make structural readjustments, adapt to market changes and invigorate and run the large and medium-sized enterprises well, as well as the need to pay attention to studying the problems confronting the town and village enterprises in the course of development. He said: To stabilize production, it is necessary to maintain an appropriate speed. In the first half of this year, our province registered a 9.9 percent increase in industrial production, which was basically at the same level we anticipated in the beginning of the year. However, the industrial growth for June was only 5.16 percent and that for state-operated industrial enterprises was only 1.5 percent. This situation calls for our attention. From what we can see now, the economic situation in the second half year will remain very grim and there is a danger of economic sliding. So we must not lower our guard. All localities must carefully organize and guide production. They must encourage their enterprises to tap their own potentials, change the past practice of earning a high income simply by speeding up production instead of enhancing economic results, and try to keep production at an appropriate speed, maintain a reasonable production mix and increase the economic results.

Speaking on the pressing need to readjust structure, Chen Huanyou said: The present objective conditions are favorable for making structural readjustments. The important thing for us is to subjectively make efforts, raise consciousness, seize the opportunities and take initiative to carry out readjustments as early as possible. In carrying out structural readjustments, we must effectively implement the principle "let science and technology bring prosperity to the province" to push for

progress in science and technology. We should use special policy for industrial production to bring about development of the local economy.

Vice Governors Ling Qihong, Wu Xijun and Zhang Xuwu also attended the conference.

Jiangsu Mayor Gets Disciplinary Warning
*OW0708042389 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1538 GMT 5 Aug 89*

[By reporter Hua Huiyi; "Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Nanjing, 5 Aug (XINHUA)—The Jiangsu provincial people's government made a decision on 4 August about handling the serious mistakes made by the Wuxi City people's government in checking on investments in fixed assets. It gave Wuxi Mayor Wang Hongmin, who was held responsible for exercising poor leadership, a disciplinary warning. Wuxi Vice Mayor Xue Chengzhi, who was directly responsible for committing the mistakes, had his serious mistakes recorded in his personnel file.

According to an investigation, the Wuxi City people's government ignored the regulations formulated by the State Council on checking on investments in fixed assets, and willfully approved a number of construction projects from October last year to January this year. One of the projects—the market for multipurpose producer's goods—seriously violated the "Interim Regulations To Control the Construction of Office Buildings, Auditoriums, and Guesthouses." The construction work began on 30 December 1988 with the approval of Vice Mayor Xue Chengzhi. In addition, the Wuxi City government failed to stop or postpone the construction of those projects that should have been stopped or postponed according to regulations. The construction of some of the projects was stopped or postponed overtly; however, the construction work continued covertly.

In light of the mistakes made by the Wuxi City government in checking on investments in fixed assets, the State Council General Department issued a circular in early May this year seriously criticizing such mistakes, and instructed the provincial government to seriously handle the cases according to the regulations. After receiving the circular of the State Council General Department, the Wuxi City government immediately studied and implemented it and adopted measures to correct its mistakes with the help of the work team of the provincial government. It stopped the construction work on projects that violated the regulations. It also rechecked all the projects. In mid-May, the principal leading cadres of the Wuxi City government openly conducted self-criticism at the city-wide cadres meeting in regard to the two mistakes they made, and also wrote a letter of self-criticism to the provincial government on 19 May.

The decision of the provincial government pointed out: The mistakes made by the Wuxi City government in checking on investments in fixed assets are signs of defying laws, disobeying orders, and ignoring prohibitions. The mistakes are serious indeed. However, the leading cadres of the city government have been able to earnestly criticize and resolutely correct their own mistakes following the State Council's stern criticism. After studying the situation, the provincial government handled the cases in the above manner.

The Jiangsu Provincial Government also pointed out: The mistakes of the Wuxi City government also reflect the ineffective leadership of the provincial government in checking on investments in fixed assets and in conducting inspections. The provincial government has called on all units from the higher to the lower levels to draw lessons from the mistakes made by the Wuxi City government, to strengthen their sense of organization and discipline, to build up the concept of the legal system and the concept of taking the overall situation into consideration, to do things in strict accordance with the various policies and decrees of the state, and to fulfill the various tasks laid down by the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee.

Jiangsu's Han Addresses Army Support Meeting
*OW0608205989 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0915 GMT 23 89*

[Text] An on-the-spot meeting to exchange experience in supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents and supporting the government and cherishing the people was held in Xuzhou this afternoon.

Han Peixin, secretary of the Jiangsu provincial party committee, spoke at the meeting. He called on various localities to sum up and promote experiences in the work of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents and of supporting the government and cherishing the people during the earlier period and actively explore new ways to unfold these activities. He said: At present, it is particularly important to integrate the work of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents and supporting the government and cherishing the people with the adherence to the four cardinal principles; the struggle against bourgeois liberalization; and education on socialism, patriotism, hard struggle, national defense, and grasping the four major tasks. We should constantly enrich the contents of the activities to support the Army and give preferential treatment to military dependents and to support the government and cherish the people and give prominence to studying, publicizing, and loving and supporting the People's Liberation Army [PLA]. We should whip up an upsurge of loving the PLA throughout the province. Party committees and governments at various levels must place the work of supporting the

Army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents and of supporting the government and cherishing the people on their daily agenda. [passage indistinct]

Fu Kuiqing, political commissar of the PLA Nanjing Military Region, also spoke at the meeting. He called on various units to make contributions to totally stopping turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion and further stabilizing the situation in the whole country. He said: This will be the basic guiding principle in unfolding activities of supporting the government and cherishing the people in the coming period. We should firmly bear in mind the goal of serving the people wholeheartedly [words indistinct] and work hard to do actual things for the people. We should also do a good job in the activities of building civilized units together with the people.

Fan Baojun, vice minister of civil affairs, warmly congratulated the meeting on behalf of the Ministry of Civil Affairs. He said: Unfolding the activities of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents and of supporting the government and cherishing the people is a main way to strengthen unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people and the fundamental guarantee for realizing socialist modernization and consolidating national defense. In the course of deepening the reform of the economic structure, we should also pay attention to the work of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents and consider it as an important part of national defense education for the whole people. We should develop the work of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents in a versatile, social-oriented, and systematic manner.

In his speech, Guo Linxiang, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, spoke highly of this meeting. He held that the current meeting will not only promote the deepening of the activities of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents and of supporting the government and cherishing the people in Jiangsu Province but also greatly promote these activities throughout the country. On behalf of the PLA General Political Department, he extended sincere gratitude to party committees and governments at various levels in Jiangsu Province and people of the whole province. He also extended cordial solicitude to the PLA units stationed in Jiangsu Province.

He pointed out: The work of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents and of supporting the government and cherishing the people should be unfolded with the party's basic line as its guidance and carried out by firmly adhering to the one center and two basic points. Party, government and

Army and other concerned departments should work with concerted efforts to implement these activities in a more regular and extensive manner.

This morning, participants in the meeting also presented wreaths at the Memorial Monument for Martyrs of the Huaihai Battle.

Jiangsu Commentary Lauds Spirit of Hard Struggle

OW0708212689 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0915 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Station commentary: "Keep a New Habit of Simple and Plain Living"]

[Text] Hard work and thrift lead to success, while extravagance leads to bankruptcy. This is a well-known saying handed down from ancient times, and its truth has been proven by many facts both in the past and at present. Our report today about the (Lihua) garment factory in Huaiyin City which was started in a spirit of hard struggle shows that only by guarding against extravagance and practicing frugality and maintaining a revolutionary spirit of hard struggle can we keep to a socialist orientation in running enterprises.

The spirit of hard struggle is something to encourage people to work hard. People will not forget that the revolutionaries of the older generation worked and fought hard with a fervent hope and founded the People's Republic in the east. They know very well that it is a hard job to start an undertaking, but it is even harder to maintain what has been achieved. They don't know whether or not their successors can keep the same vigor and the same revolutionary spirit of hard struggle that they displayed when they started the undertaking. For this reason, they have repeatedly admonished people that the work style of hard struggle must be maintained.

However, the slogan of hard struggle has not been mentioned in recent years because the ideological and political work has been weakened and the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization has become rampant. Even if it is mentioned once in a while, it sounds weak and feeble. Some people even regard the call for hard struggle as bucking the trend of the times. They think that frugality is tantamount to being a cheapskate, and plain living is boorish. They seek luxury in food, clothing, housing and transportation. In economic exchanges, they substitute money for principle, blindly go after money, and consider extravagance to be an honor, not a disgrace. How can they keep a firm political orientation? No wonder some of them have fallen into a mire or even become criminals.

The experience of the (Lihua) garment factory is commendable because the factory always regards hard struggle as its foundation and uses the spirit of hard struggle

to educate, motivate and organize its workers and staff members in production. As a result, the factory has a clear orientation and develops its production in a sound way.

In recent years, the phenomenon of extravagance and waste has existed in some organizations. A major reason for such a phenomenon is that some leaders of those organizations practice extravagance, failing to set an example of thrift. While replacing their Chinese-made cars with imported foreign cars, some people demand their workers and staff members to increase production and reduce expenditures. While they eat and drink extravagantly in restaurants and luxurious hotels, they ask the workers and staff members to invest their private savings in support of the production of the enterprises. While they spend their free time on recreational activities, they ask the workers and staff members to work overtime.

It is not enough to shout the slogan of hard struggle. It is necessary to take actions. Only when the leaders take the lead in working hard, will the workers and staff members follow suit. Otherwise, hard struggle can only be empty talk. This point has been proven by the fact that the leading cadres of the (Lihua) garment factory have set an example of hard struggle and they share comforts and hardships with the workers and staff members.

Martyr Fang Zhimin said: Simple and plain living enables us revolutionaries to overcome many difficulties. Today, the [word indistinct] construction is a very arduous and complex great undertaking requiring the efforts of several generations. For this reason, to keep to simple and plain living and a spirit of hard struggle should be the guideline for all enterprises and the mentality of all leaders.

Jiangxi Bans Illegal Publications

OW0608230089 Nanchang JIANGXI RIBAO
in Chinese 24 Jul 89

[Text] To earnestly implement the guidelines laid down by the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the 8th [Enlarged] Plenary Session of the 8th provincial CPC Committee and firmly develop socialist spiritual civilization in Jiangxi, the provincial government has decided to check and rectify the book and magazine market in the province. This remark was made by Chen Guizun, vice governor and director of the provincial committee for the control of cultural activities, at the province-wide telephone conference sponsored by the provincial government on the evening of 22 July.

Right now, the situation is quite chaotic in Jiangxi's book and magazine market. The market is full of reactionary books and journals that oppose the four cardinal principles and propagate bourgeois liberalization. The market is also flooded with vulgar publications that are pornographic in nature. Some of them describe killing

and violence, and promote feudalism and superstition. Illegal publications are also everywhere, poisoning the people, corrupting the young people, hampering the development of socialist spiritual civilization, and undermining social stability. All this has already touched off complaints from among the people of all walks of life in society. Recently the China Press and Publications Administration issued an urgent circular on checking and rectifying the book and magazine market.

The current campaign is aimed at checking and rectifying books and publications that incite counterrevolutionary riots and promote bourgeois liberalization, pornographic publications, publications that are not exactly pornographic but contain obscene and vulgar contents, publications that are harmful to the young people, publications that describe killing and violence and promote feudalism and superstition, and other illegal publications that have already been banned. Even the covers, illustrations and advertisements in various publications should be checked. In his speech, Chen Guizun pointed out: The people's governments at all levels must be determined to adopt resolute and effective measures to severely strike at the various illegal activities in publication, do a good job in checking and rectifying the book and magazine market, and rapidly change this kind of chaotic situation. In the course of checking and rectifying the book and magazine market, the people's governments at all levels must earnestly sum up their experience, set up and improve their administrative system, and formulate rules and regulations so that the book and magazine market in the province will play its role well in serving the society and promoting socialist spiritual civilization and material civilization.

Chen Guizun also made a specific proposal on how to check and rectify the book and magazine market. He asked the XINHUA book stores in the province and the publication units under the direct administration of the provincial government to check their own publication centers. Such centers are also subject to checking by the Nanchang City Committee for the Control of Social and Cultural Activities. To check and rectify the book and magazine market, emphasis must be placed on the collective and individually owned book stores, vendors and rental book stores. All of them should be checked and rectified in a unified manner. Spot checks must also be made on printing shops in various localities. All printing houses without special permits to print books or magazines are not allowed to print books or magazines. Even those printing houses with special permits to print books or magazines are not permitted to print unofficial publications that are without any permit to be printed and other publications for localities outside of Jiangxi with prior approval from the provincial publication bureau. In addition, the cultural, public security and education departments and the trade unions, youth league and women's federation organizations in various localities should form groups to check and read books and magazines to help check and rectify the book and magazine market under the leadership of the cultural organizations at all levels.

Also speaking at the conference were responsible comrades of the propaganda department under the provincial party committee, the provincial publication bureau, the provincial department of culture, the provincial public security department and the provincial bureau of industry and commerce.

Shandong Issues Regulations on Honesty
SK0708014189 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] Recently, Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee conscientiously studied the decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on doing several deeds for which the masses show concern in the near future, and pledged to completely support and resolutely implement it.

In late January, the provincial party committee and the provincial government worked out and issued rules for administrative honesty of provincial-level party and government leading cadres to further eliminate corruption and maintain administrative honesty. In early July, the provincial party committee held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting to work out, through study, the decision on realistically attending to five matters by which the party and the people can be inspired with enthusiasm. Meanwhile, the provincial party committee also worked out nine systems for maintaining administrative honesty. The systems are to be improved in the course of practices.

According to the guidelines of the decision of the party Central Committee and the State Council and in line with the province's reality, the provincial party committee reaffirmed the regulations on maintaining administrative honesty as follows:

1. Further check and consolidate companies, and resolutely disband or merge the companies that must be disbanded or amalgamated with others with the focus on the companies engaged in foreign trade, supply of goods and materials, banking, and management activities, and those run by party and government organs. A group of companies subordinate to the province, totaling 40, should be disbanded or amalgamated with others. The rest of the provincial-level companies should be checked and consolidated continuously according to the relevant regulations of the party Central Committee and the State Council.
2. Resolutely ban high-ranking cadres' children from engaging in trade. The spouses, children, and children's spouses of provincial party committee secretary, deputy secretaries, and Standing Committee members and provincial governor and vice governors must not deal with the business in the circulation field nor hold a full-time or part-time post at any company in the circulation field. Those holding a full-time or part-time post at these companies must withdraw from their posts by 1 September and make separate arrangements for their jobs. All

party and government responsible cadres must not abuse their functions and powers to provide their relatives and friends with convenient conditions for engaging in trade.

3. Strictly ban leading cadres' family members, children, and subordinates from seeking privileges. Leading cadres must not have a hand in the procedures of their family members, children, relatives, friends, and subordinates for entering higher schools, recruiting workers and cadres, joining the party, being promoted to higher positions, giving awards and punishment, and going abroad. All this must be decided by party organizations. It is necessary to carry out the system of avoiding selecting and employing relatives.

4. Strictly enforce relevant regulations on the supply of living necessities for leading cadres. Provincial party committee secretary, deputy secretaries, and Standing Committee members, and provincial governor and vice governors should purchase their living necessities according to fixed prices.

5. Purchase vehicles strictly according to regulations, firmly attend to checking up on the vehicles that have illegally been purchased, and strictly forbid the import of luxury limousines in violation of the state regulations. Provincial party committee secretary, deputy secretaries, Standing Committee members, and provincial governors and vice governors should positively create conditions for changing their cars into domestically-made ones in a step-by-step manner. In line with their actual conditions, the other leading comrades should try every possible means to use existing vehicles and avoid creating new waste. Specific systems for use of vehicles shall be worked out separately.

6. Strictly stop giving dinners and gifts. Provincial party committee secretary, deputy secretaries, and Standing Committee members, and provincial governors and vice governors are not permitted to use public funds to fete the personnel at their own units. While visiting lower-level and grassroots units, they have to have meals according to standards, but must not eat more than three dishes at a meal. They are not permitted to have meals at high-class seafood restaurants and high-class restaurants. Neither are they allowed to accept gifts of special local products and other goods. No party and government leading cadres are allowed to accept gifts, samples, or other goods under any false pretenses and excuses. They should take the lead in eliminating the unhealthy practices of using public funds to give dinners and gifts and to engage in extravagance and waste and should resolutely end law-breaking and undisciplined activities of refusing to handle affairs for those who do not give dinners and gifts.

7. Strictly ban leading cadres from going abroad. Leading cadres at or above the department level must not go abroad if not necessary or without the approval of the provincial governor or provincial vice governor in charge of their work. Leading cadres must not invent

various sorts of names to seize lower-level units' quotas for going abroad or to use public funds to go abroad. Nor are they allowed to accept the invitations of foreign businessmen and China-funded enterprises abroad. Leading cadres must not accept gifts in violation of regulations when they are in foreign countries.

8. Strictly investigate and handle economically illegal cases and pay particular attention to firmly investigating and handling major and appalling cases. The criminal cases of corruption, bribery, and speculation, whoever is involved in, should be investigated thoroughly. We should resolutely punish those who should be punished according to law.

Those who actively and frankly confess their crimes and positively repay embezzled money from now and in the next 2 months shall be handled leniently or be exempt from punishment according to law. Otherwise, the leading cadres involved in criminal activities shall be handled strictly according to law. In the course of investigation and handling, we should publicly expose and strictly handle those who practice favoritism, those who plead for mercy for, give unprincipled support to, or shield somebody, and those who retaliate and make a false charge against somebody.

Shandong Holds Forum on Cultural Market Reform
SK0708021189 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee held a provincial telephone conference in Jinan on the evening of 2 August. The conference urged that we should immediately go into action and launch a province-wide campaign of thoroughly eliminating reactionary and pornographic publications and audio and video products to straighten out the cultural market.

Miao Fenglin, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and director of the Propaganda Department, presided over the conference. Ma Zhongchen, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, made a speech at the conference.

He said: According to the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the requirements as set forth in the CPC Central Committee's circular on strengthening propaganda and ideological work, the provincial party committee made a decision on vigorously launching a province-wide campaign of thoroughly eliminating reactionary and pornographic publications and audio and video products, and comprehensively checking and straightening out the cultural market.

Comrade Ma Zhongchen pointed out: The general ideology for guiding the work of checking and straightening out the cultural market is to extensively implement the guidelines of the fourth plenary session and the second enlarged plenary session of the fifth provincial party

committee, to uphold the four cardinal principles, to realistically oppose bourgeois liberalization, to further correct the orientation of the socialist propaganda and mass media front, and to create a fine mass media environment for improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, furthering reforms, and building the two civilizations.

He pointed out: Our province has checked and straightened out—on several occasions—the press, audio and video products, books, and cultural markets. The general situation in the cultural market is comparatively good. However, illegal publication activities and criminal activities of producing and disseminating obscene goods began to gain ground in the province under the influence of the macroclimate of the whole nation from the latter half of the last year. Large amounts of publications and audio and video products with reactionary, low-quality, pornographic, violent, feudal, and superstitious contents have spread to our province. In the first half of the year, the province investigated 248 criminal cases of illegally disseminating and producing pornographic goods, and more than 34,000 pornographic goods were handed over. During the last 15 days, more than 200,000 illegal publications and pernicious books and periodicals were sealed up and confiscated. [passage omitted]

Comrade Ma Zhongchen urged: Party committees at various levels should realistically strengthen leadership and conscientiously organize forces to straighten out the cultural market. Leaders should take command, organize special groups, and concentrate time and forces on vigorously conducting the campaign. These spiritual opiums, once discovered, should resolutely be confiscated and burned down. We should follow the clues to investigate the leaders of the publication units and the units for approving the sales; strictly impose economic sanctions on and take party and administrative disciplinary measures against them; and even punish them according to law. Based on the concentrated checking and straightening out of the cultural market, all localities and departments should immediately set up a system of responsibility and a system of normal management and examination, consciously assume responsibility, proceed from reality, set forth specific requirements, work out appropriate regulations, and have a clear-cut stand on seizing the cultural front with socialist ideology.

Shandong Sentences 'Reactionary' to Death
SK0708025789 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Aug 89

[Text] On 4 August, (Li Lianting), leader of a secret reactionary society of superstitious sects, was sentenced to death according to law on the charge of organizing and using the society to engage in counterrevolutionary activities.

(Li Lianting) was a peasant in (Wakuling) Village of Zhangqiu County's (Taohuan) Township. He was sentenced on two occasions on the charge of restoring the

reactionary (Zhongfang) society. In the autumn of 1978, (Li Lianting) restored the (Zhongfang) society and changed it into the great East Asia Buddhist society. In the name of curing diseases and explaining scriptures, he secretly recruited more than 130 members into the society. After that, under the pretenses of explaining scriptures, he created rumors and doctrines to confuse the people, conducted reactionary propaganda, advocated dynastic changes, viciously attacked the leadership of the party and the socialist system, and slandered and abused party and state leaders.

Shanghai's Zhu Attends Military Concert 1 Aug
OW0708123489 Shanghai Voice of Pujiang
in Mandarin to Taiwan 0900 GMT 2 Aug 89

[From the "News" program]

[Text] An entertainment soiree, "The Red 1 August Colors" military song concert, held to eulogize the most beloved of the contemporary era, took place at the grand hall of the Shanghai Television Station last night. Among those attending the soiree were Zhu Rongji, deputy secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee and mayor of Shanghai; and Pa Zhongtan, commander of the Shanghai Garrison of the People's Liberation Army [PLA].

The entertainment soiree, cosponsored by this station and the Shanghai Television Station, opened amid the chorus of "The People's Army Is Loyal to the Party" sung by commanders and fighters of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, fighters of the Armed Police Force, and members of entertainment groups in the municipality. The emcees for the soiree were (Li Zhonghua) and (Lan Huiwen), members of the PLA General Political Department's modern drama troupe, who had served as reciters for the lengthy music and dance epic "East Is Red," and announcers of the television station. Performers of the song and dance troupes of the PLA General Political Department, the Navy Political Department, and Chengdu Military Region and the (Qianxian) Song and Dance Troupe sang revolutionary songs, including "Long March," "Nanniwan," and "My Motherland."

Shanghai's Zhu Urges River Pollution Control
OW0708022089 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2200 GMT 26 Jul 89

[Text] The municipal government held an on-the-spot meeting at the (Wujin) Chemical Plant yesterday morning on protecting water sources in the upper reaches of the Huangpu River. At the meeting, Mayor Zhu Rongji promptly decided that 12 enterprises with serious pollution problems on the upper reaches of the river should finish building their pollution control projects within the set time limit.

After inspecting the (Hongwen) Paper Mill, one of the 12 principal culprits, Mayor Zhu Rongji and Vice Mayor Ni Tianzeng hurried to the meeting at 0900 yesterday. At

the meeting, Mayor Zhu admonished directors of 11 major polluters one by one and asked each to work out a time table for clearing up their pollution problems by the end of next year. Then Mayor Zhu gave an important speech on improving the water quality of the river.

With great emotion, Mayor Zhu Rongji said: The Huangpu River is Shanghai's mother. Without the river, Shanghai could not have come into existence. We can no longer afford to pollute the river. Protecting the river's water sources and Shanghai's ecological environment is a matter of vital importance to the health of Shanghai's 12.6 million residents and their descendants. Mayor Zhu firmly laid down the following six-point requirement:

1. The target of pollution control set by each industrial enterprise located in the upper reaches of the river must be fulfilled by the end of 1990, on schedule or earlier than scheduled. Pollution control will be regarded as an item for rating the performance of plant directors. When an enterprise fails to fulfill its target, its director will be held responsible. Village and town enterprises must also regard pollution control as a primary task.

2. In areas designated as a protected water source, no project causing pollution problems should be allowed to be built. No project causing water pollution problems should be approved in the river's upper reaches. Anyone who gives such approval should be held responsible. When, during construction, a project is found to be causing pollution problems, it should be immediately suspended. If a project, during construction, is already causing damages, the person who approved it should be held responsible. Governments of districts and counties located in the upper reaches of the river are charged with the responsibility of ensuring that these rules are strictly observed.

3. All projects which have been approved and are regarded as causing pollution problems, but are not yet under construction, must be suspended. As for those projects whose contracts have already been signed with foreign businessmen, it is necessary to discuss problems with the foreign businessmen concerned. If the foreigners insist that the project be continued, they must be asked to take effective measures and ensure that the discharged water meet the set standards for pollution control.

4. All industrial enterprises must carry out education among staffers and workers on the importance of pollution control and protecting water sources, enhance their consciousness of environmental protection, strengthen management, and reduce pollution to a minimum. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen management and maintenance and make the best use of all available environmental protection facilities.

5. It is necessary to rely on and closely integrate science and technology with environmental protection. Scientific and technological workers must help enterprises solve difficult pollution control problems and protect Shanghai's water sources.

6. Leaders and responsible departments at all levels must help enterprises solve difficult problems so that they can fulfill the task of pollution control ahead of or on schedule. Funds for pollution control will mainly be raised by the enterprises themselves. Environment protection departments must be strict in enforcing the regulations concerned. Anyone violating regulations should be strictly dealt with according to the law.

(Jiang Yiren), vice chairman of the municipal economic commission, laid down the following requirement. Pollution control in the upper reaches of the river should begin with the Shanghai coking plant, (Wujin) chemical Plant, (Lijian) general plant, dyestuff chemical plant, Shanghai (Hongwen) chemical plant, Shanghai Songjiang pulp mill, Shanghai detergent plant, Shanghai electric motor plant, (Hongqi) absorbent cotton plant, Shanghai No 2 smelting plant, and Dingshanhu beer plant, all of which have serious pollution problems. A total of 62 pollution control projects have been planned for the remainder of this year and the whole of next year with a total investment of 75 million yuan. Of the 62 projects, 24 with a total investment of 53 million yuan are targeted as the most serious polluters.

Shanghai Educators Stress Cardinal Principles
OW0808060689 Shanghai City Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Aug 89

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] The following is a JIEFANG RIBAO report:

The long spread of bourgeois liberalization was the root cause of turmoil. It is therefore necessary to extensively carry out activities in institutions of higher learning to uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization. This was the common understanding of leading cadres of institutions of higher learning attending a training class sponsored by the municipal education commission.

In light of their own state of mind and that of their units, the leading cadres in charge of party and administrative affairs at institutions of higher learning conducted a special study and discussion on problems that existed among faculty members and students. Some comrades analyzed and repudiated the argument that the rebellion was due to corruption. They pointed out: There were certain links between corruption and the student unrest; however, corruption was not the principal cause. The student unrest and turmoil were actually caused by bourgeois liberalization. Bourgeois liberalization has something to do with corruption. It fosters corruption.

Some comrades pointed out: Institutions of higher learning are in the forefront of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization. The focus of the struggle is to win over the youths. Therefore, it is essential that we seize the current favorable opportunity to strengthen education in the need to combat bourgeois liberalization, uphold the four cardinal principles, and strengthen education in democracy, the legal system, patriotism, and internationalism. It is necessary to adopt effective measures to turn college students into qualified socialist successors.

Zhejiang Secretary Inspects Flood Disaster Areas
OW0808002289 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 28 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] On 27 July, Li Zemin, secretary of the provincial party committee, inspected the flood disaster situation in Yiwu and expressed sympathy and solicitude for the cadres and masses.

Li Zemin and his party arrived at Houzhai Town, where the flood disaster situation is the worst of all the areas in Yiwu City, at noon on 27 July. Together with Xu Xingguan, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and vice governor, and Fang Genxiong [2455 2704 7160], secretary of the party committee of Jinhua City, Li Zemin and his party went to Majiaotang Village to inspect the disaster situation. They called on more than 10 households of victims to inquire in detail about the situation and rescue efforts. On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, Li Zemin and Xu Xingguan expressed heartfelt sympathy and solicitude for the disaster victims. They highly evaluated the exemplary vanguard role played by 14 Communist Party members and village cadres in fighting the disaster and providing disaster relief for victims. They encouraged the cadres and masses to join together and have confidence in triumphing over difficulties and rebuilding their homeland.

Later, they went to a naval unit stationed in Yiwu to greet and salute the officers and men who rendered assistance to local people fighting the disaster and who provided relief for victims. Li Zemin said to the leaders of the unit: When the locality was flooded twice successively, our people's own Army stepped forward bravely to rush to rescue disaster victims at the critical moment. Their help provided very great encouragement and support for the local people. On eve of the founding anniversary of the People's Liberation Army, which falls on 1 August, we wish to express our greetings on the festive occasion, sincere thanks, and profound respect to all the commanders and fighters.

After having heard reports by the leaders of Jinhua City and Yiwu City, Li Zemin and Xu Xingguan made requirements for the current task of fighting the disaster and providing disaster relief for victims. The most pressing task at present is to mobilize the masses to resume production and make proper arrangements for the livelihood of the masses in areas most seriously

stricken by the disaster. The time is now here for summer harvesting and summer sowing, so efforts must be made by every possible means to organize the labor force to harvest early rice and plant autumn grain before it is too late. We must also strive not to miss the right season for doing farm work, so as to minimize and compensate for the losses caused by the disaster. As for the masses who live in the areas most seriously stricken by the disaster, the governmental departments shall help them solve the problems of lodging, grain rations, disease prevention, and so forth. It is necessary for all departments at all levels to implement a strict responsibility system in sending relief to disaster areas. They must ask some people to specially take charge of the assigned tasks of delivering grain rations to disaster victims, repairing damaged roads so they may reopen to traffic, and resuming the operation of communications and electrical power within a specified time limit.

Li Zemin and other leaders pointed out: When we lead the broad masses of people to triumph over difficulties, resume production, and rebuild their homeland, we shall have to depend on three forces: the favorable condition of our ideological and political work, the role of the party organization at the grass-roots level as a fighting bastion, and the force of the collective economy. The leaders said: At present, a number of village houses have collapsed; many water conservation facilities have been destroyed by rushing currents; and a vast expanse of farmland is flooded. It will be difficult for any single household to resume its normal life and production. Therefore, it is necessary to give full play to the roles of the organization at the grass-roots level, as well as the collective economy, to find a solution for the current problem.

Li Zemin and other leaders called on the government functionaries to keep up the spirit of plain living and hard struggle, to rush to disaster areas to take part in labor, to help people with their work, and to share weal and woe with the masses in disaster areas, so that they may temper themselves while undergoing the test and further establish the image of the party and government among the masses by their actions.

Li Zemin and Xu Xingguan gave a positive assessment of the practice of Jinhua City in mobilizing all the people in society to donate money, grain, and articles to support disaster areas. They urged every trade and profession throughout the province to support disaster areas, so as to encourage the good custom of having support pour in from everywhere whenever a locality is stricken by disaster.

Central-South Region

Guangdong PLA Reviews Cardinal Principles
HK0508050789 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial
Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 5 Aug 89

[Text] In line with the demand of Central Military Commission Chairman Deng, beginning yesterday the Guangzhou Military region gathered together more than

100 leaders at and above divisional level and propaganda cadres to earnestly study and to conduct systematic restudy and education in adhering to the four cardinal principles. Lieutenant General Zhang Wannian, commander of the Military Region, and others attended the mobilization for the study.

Lieutenant General Zhang Zhongxian, political commissar of the region, proposed that it is necessary to regard adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization as a long-term task to be grasped; it must not be grasped tightly for a time and then slackly. Socialism must persevere in reforms and opening up, but must not shift reforms onto the capitalist road. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought must develop as times change, but the basic principles and theories must not be discarded. In the initial stage of socialism, we must persevere in regarding economic construction as the focus, but we must not forget that the class struggle still exists within a certain scope. We must eliminate corruption in the party, but we must not negate party leadership under the pretext of negating corruption.

Zhang Zhongxian demanded that the comrades attending the course unify their understanding on this series of major issues of political theory.

Guangxi Leader Views Agricultural Situation
HK0508054989 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 Aug 89

[Excerpts] Wei Chunshu, chairman of the regional government, stressed last night at a telephone conference on summer farmwork that Guangxi must do everything possible to fulfill the grain procurement quota for the year in one crop, basically complete the transplanting of late rice seedlings by 7 August, and ensure a bumper harvest of the late grain crop.

Wei Chunshu said that the agricultural situation in the region in the 1st half of the year was very good. A bumper grain harvest was reaped. According to the statistics departments, total output of early rice is estimated at 6.944 billion kg, an increase of 858 million kg—14.1 percent—over last year. [passage omitted]

By the end of July, the region had put 168.16 million kg of trade grain [maoyi liang] into storage, and 30 townships and towns had overfulfilled their summer grain storage quotas.

To further promote summer grain storage work, Wei Chunshu stressed that the government at all levels and the banking, finance, and grain departments must do everything possible to supply and allocate capital for grain procurement and strive to fulfill the year's grain procurement task in one crop. We will absolutely not permit the practice of issuing IOU's in the course of grain procurement work. Wherever this happens, we must strictly hold accountable the county or city government and the departments concerned. [passage omitted]

Hainan Soldiers Improve Investment Environment
OW0508143189 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 3 Aug 89

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Officers and men of the Hainan Military District have taken the initiative to maintain a favorable environment for investment in the Hainan Special Zone and to further improve it.

After the quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion, enthusiasm for investment in Hainan has reappeared due to the fact that there is no change in the reform and open policy established by the central authorities plus the efforts made by the People's Liberation Army [PLA] units in Hainan in support of this policy. PLA units of the Hainan Military District have taken an active part in local development and construction since the establishment of Hainan Province and the great special economic zone there. They have spent 210,000 workdays and used some 13,000 vehicles and pieces of equipment for this purpose.

The recent turmoil and counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing has dampened the enthusiasm of foreign businessmen about investment in Hainan to a certain extent. The party committee of the Hainan Military District has asked all its units to do their best to maintain stability and improve the investment environment in Hainan as a political task to deal with this situation. (Tang Weiqiang), commander, and (Gong Tingqiu), political commissar of the Military District, took the initiative to ask Hainan Province to assign work to the Military District. As a result of this, they have assisted Hainan Province in 96 fairly big projects, including the development and extension of a highway around Yangpu Gang, the reconstruction of the east Haikou-Yulin Highway, and the second-stage project of (Macun) Power Plant.

On over a dozen occasions, the Sanya military sub-district has sent its units to (Dadonghai), (Luhuitou), and other tourist spots favored by foreign businessmen to help local authorities renovate sightseeing facilities. This military sub-district has also transported building materials for the (Fenghuang) International Airport under construction.

Recently, on learning that there were insufficient transportation facilities for goods to be exported by the provincial foreign trade department, a shipping unit of the Hainan Military District promptly arranged to ship the goods out to fill the orders received from foreign clients. This has ensured the timely delivery of the goods and, hence, increased the foreign clients' trust in the Hainan Special Zone.

Hubei's Guan Gives Views on College Work
*HK0508041189 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Aug 89*

[Excerpts] On 3 August, Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial party committee; deputy secretaries Guo Zhenqian, Zhao Fulin, and Qian Yunlu; Ding Fengying and Zhong Shuqiao, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee; Chen Ming, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Vice Governor Han Nanpeng; and Wuhan Mayor Zhao Baoxiang held a forum with the comrades attending the provincial conference on work in tertiary education institutes.

Comrade Guan Guangfu and the other leading comrades called on the responsible persons of these institutes to seize the present favorable opportunity to thoroughly straighten out work in the schools, take a clear-cut stand against bourgeois liberalization, adhere to the four cardinal principles with boldness and assurance, and cultivate Red and expert successors to the socialist cause.

Guan Guangfu said: The process of development from student unrest to turmoil and even to counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing was shocking. The hard facts have taught us that adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization, consistently stressed by Deng Xiaoping and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, is related to the future and destiny of our party and state. We have now won a decisive victory in the struggle to put a stop to turmoil and quell counterrevolutionary rebellion, and the new CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core has been set up. The four main tasks set by the CPC Central Committee are now being implemented throughout the country. The overall climate is good. [passage omitted]

I completely agree that the tertiary education institutes need thorough straightening out. As one of the sources of this turmoil, these institutes are a major disaster area hit by the rampant spread of bourgeois liberalization. The future tasks of carrying out tertiary education are complex and arduous. We must straighten out ideology, organization, school style and discipline, the contents of teaching, and so on. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's recent important speeches are powerful ideological weapons for straightening out work in the institutes. Hence, studying and appreciating the spirit of these speeches is currently the primary task in the institutes. We must do well at summing up the past and reflecting on the future. We must launch the teachers and staff to review the past to see what was correct and what erroneous. The core issue is to adhere to the party's basic line and grasp the correct political orientation. In the past opposition to bourgeois liberalization in tertiary education institute work was weak and ineffective. Although stress was laid every day on strengthening ideological and political work, what some students absorbed was western philosophical concepts. We failed to act with boldness and assurance in

conducting education in the four cardinal principles, while in the orientation for training students, we attached great importance to talent and little to moral values, and said nothing about being Red and expert or about having both ability and political integrity. As a result some young students were involved in the turmoil. We must learn this serious lesson.

As for the many issues to be tackled in education reforms, I feel that we must first ensure that our tertiary education is integrated with the practice of science and production and with the workers and peasants, and serve economic construction. [passage omitted]

At present some young students are seriously egoistic, individualistic, and arrogant. As a result, their ideological quality and professional ability are not good. They do not understand China's national condition. In recent years they have also been greatly influenced by Western trends of thought, while we have also slackened education by positive example for them, with the result that they have developed some erroneous views, and lack proper understanding of the difficulty and complexity of socialist construction and reforms. They cannot see clearly whether socialism or capitalism is better and why we should uphold Communist Party leadership in China. We must sincerely help the college students and also set strict demands on them. We must guide them to be integrated with the workers and peasants and to absorb theory while also observing the facts in the course of practice, and deepen their comprehension of basic Marxist-Leninist theory. In this way they will truly understand that only by upholding party leadership and following the socialist road can the country become rich and strong and the nation be invigorated.

Guan Guangfu stressed that at present the tertiary education institutes must seriously carry out investigations and cleaning up. The aim of the investigations is to crack down on counterrevolutionary sabotage activities and criminals. The aim of cleaning up is to solve problems of impurity in organization and ideology. These two tasks must be strictly separated. We must guard against expanding this work and also against doing it in a superficial fashion. The key to achieving this lies in getting a clear picture of the facts, seeking truth from facts, and strictly acting according to the policies. Violations of criminal law must be subject to sanctions according to law. Violations of party, government, and school discipline must be subject to the appropriate discipline. [passage omitted]

Guan Guangfu pointed out that the party's policy on intellectuals has not changed and cannot change. We cannot say that the intellectuals are not a part of the working class just because a few of them are scum. The intellectuals in Hubei's colleges have made fine contributions to promoting the province's economy and reforms. [passage omitted]

We must realize that the tertiary education institutes were major disaster areas hit by the rampant spread of bourgeois liberalization and also that the great majority of leaders, teachers, students, and staff there are resolute in the ideological struggle against bourgeois liberalization and have done a lot of work in this struggle. We must also view the future and realize that the institutes are the cradle for cultivating successors to the revolutionary cause. We cannot slight the work in the institutes just because they became a source of the turmoil. It would be short sighted to do so. Hence, we must further strengthen leadership over the institutes and also call on all sectors of society to solve problems and worries for the institutes.

Qian Yunlu presided at the forum. [passage omitted]

Hubei Handles Economic Corruption Cases
HK0808023589 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Excerpt] Procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the province are taking active measures to investigate and handle cases of corruption and bribetaking, and a number of serious economic criminals have been arrested. In recent years, a small number of economic criminals who had certain power in hand flaunted the banner of reform to avail themselves of loopholes in the state policy to extensively carry out criminal activities of corruption and bribetaking.

Starting from early this year, procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the province have concentrated their efforts on investigating and handling such cases. In the meantime, they have mobilized the masses to report crimes. By the end of July, the total number of serious criminal cases investigated and handled by procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the province was 93.9 percent higher than the same period of last year. There were 1,092 cases that had been placed on file for investigation and prosecution, in which there were 811 cases involving corruption and 281 bribetaking. These three figures were respectively 96.8 percent, 65.2 percent and 339 percent higher than the same period of last year. The handling of these cases recouped economic losses of the state in a sum of more than 1.42 million yuan. [passage omitted]

Hunan Propaganda Head Addresses Conference
HK0708033789 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Aug 89

[Text] A provincial propaganda work conference was held in Changsha on 3 August.

(Xia Shanzong), a member of the provincial party committee Standing Committee and head of the provincial propaganda department, emphasized at the meeting that the present fundamental tasks for propaganda and ideological work are to carry the struggle of checking the turmoil and quelling the rebellion in the ideological

sphere through to the end and to dig out the roots of evoking any new turmoil in the ideological sphere so as to enable us to thoroughly implement the lines laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

The meeting was presided over by Liu Zheng, vice secretary of the provincial party committee. Attending were comrades responsible for propaganda and ideological work from party committees at the prefectural and autonomous prefectural levels and persons in charge of the relevant departments, offices, and committees directly under the provincial authorities.

Comrade (Xia Shanzong) conveyed the spirit of the national conference of propaganda chiefs at the meeting and delivered a speech on the present propaganda work of our province. After reviewing the basic situation and summing up basic experiences, both positive and negative, in the ideological and propaganda work of our province in recent years, he stressed that at present it is necessary to pay particular attention to four points in propaganda work, straighten out four things, and make preparations for conducting education in five fields.

The four points that should be emphasized in the present propaganda work are to continue to study and give publicity to the documents of the fourth plenary session and the important speeches by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, to publicize well construction, reform and the fight against corruption, to conscientiously strengthen overseas propaganda, and to give wide publicity to the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic. The four things that should be straightened out are to overhaul and consolidate organizations, set straight the order of the cultural market, set things right in the press, including restricted newspapers, and consolidate the publishing and printing houses. From now on all local authorities should set about working out plans while making investigation and study, and start to conduct education in patriotism, socialism, self-reliance, hard struggle and specific conditions of our country.

At the same time, in close coordination with the discipline inspection committees and party schools, they should conduct education in communist ideals and morality among all party members, especially party-member cadres, and educate them to uphold the party's purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly, to stick to correct political orientation, to strictly observe organization discipline, to persevere in the effort to be honest in performing official duties, stand the test of holding office, and work for the reform and opening up policy of their own accord, conscientiously accept supervision from the masses of the people, and play an exemplary vanguard role among the masses.

(Xia Shanzong) concluded: The successful convening of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee has defined a correct orientation and afforded an excellent general climate for our endeavor to do our

propaganda work better. We must grasp the present favorable opportunity to redouble our efforts to do propaganda work well, to greet the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic with new achievements, and to make new contributions to the building of the two civilizations in our province.

Official Urges Stronger Ideology

*HK0708120289 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Aug 89*

[Text] When speaking at a provincial propaganda work conference on the afternoon of 5 August, provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Liu Zheng emphasized: We must clearly understand the protracted nature and arduousness of fighting bourgeois liberalization and resolutely carry the fight through to the end.

Comrade Liu Zheng continued: We have won a decisive victory in checking the turmoil and quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion but the struggle is far from over. We must clearly understand the protracted nature and arduousness of the struggle. We must be aware that the international bourgeois class is trying to subvert socialist countries led by the Communist Party by means of peaceful evolution in a vain attempt to realize their [word indistinct] and strategic schemes. They have always done and will forever do so. Meanwhile, we must also be aware that class struggle is no longer a major contradiction in our country but the presence of old hands at advertising bourgeois liberalization, plus other dregs of society in our country, can still engender new counterrevolutionaries and different sorts of criminals, who stir up trouble whenever they see a chance. Aside from struggling against other criminals, the struggle against bourgeois liberalization by upholding the four cardinal principles has become a class struggle which cannot afford to be ignored in the new historical period, and will continue to exist within certain limits for a long time to come and will become very acute sometimes. Meanwhile, we must realize that the struggle in which the bourgeoisie tries to win the younger generation away from the proletariat will keep on going for a long time to come. In case we fail to do our utmost to strengthen ideological and political work among the younger generation, it is impossible for us to realize the four socialist modernizations.

Comrade Liu Zheng stressed: The key to the issue lies in the Marxist quality of our party members and cadres, and particularly of leading cadres. We must vigorously strengthen theoretical study of Marxism, greatly heighten the vigilance against the attack of the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization, raise the ability to fight corruption, and build the propaganda and ideological front into a strong position of combating bourgeois liberalization. [passage indistinct]

Comrade Liu Zheng emphasized that party committees at various levels must keep a firm grip on work in the ideological sphere, clearly understand the most important of the party's propaganda and ideological work, put it on an important place and try to carry out the work concretely, regularly and systematically. Party committees and governments at various levels must give more leadership and support to work of propaganda departments, give full play to the role of their propaganda departments at different levels in performing their comprehensive functions in the ideological sphere. Governments at various levels should give necessary support in manpower, material and financial resources.

Comrade Liu Zheng called on in his speech comrades on the propaganda and ideological front of the province to seriously study and implement the fourth plenary session spirit, brace themselves up under the leadership and support of party committees and governments at different levels to work hard to promote the propaganda and ideological work of our province by seizing the right time.

Propaganda Conference Ends

*HK0808072789 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Aug 89*

[Excerpt] The provincial propaganda work conference concluded in Changsha on 6 August.

Provincial party and government leaders Xiong Qingquan, Liu Zheng, Liu Fusheng, Chen Bangzhu, (Sun Wensheng), (Wan Da) and (Xia Zhanzhong) attended the session on the afternoon of 6 August, and called on all representatives to the meeting.

Comrades Xiong Qingquan and Chen Bangzhu emphasized in their speeches: Party organizations should conscientiously strengthen their leadership over propaganda and ideological work and take seriously and support the work.

In his speech, Secretary Xiong Qingquan addressed three points. 1) It is necessary to reconsider the important position and role of propaganda and ideological work. He said: The propaganda and ideological work of our party has always constituted a major part of the party's work. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the provincial department in charge of propaganda and ideological work, like the propaganda and ideological front of the whole country, has played an important role and made outstanding contributions in criticizing the two 'whatevers', exploring reform and opening up, achieving the four modernizations, and publicizing the party's basic line. In short, the propaganda and ideological front of our province has a clear orientation, works hard and its personnel are reliable. However, many problems have also cropped up in the ideological sphere of our province and some are very serious. For example, in the past few months the publishing circles of our province have published a certain number of bad books. This relates to the problem of who occupies the front. If it is not occupied by socialism, then

it will be occupied by capitalism. Numerous living facts tell us that the whole party must attach importance to the role of the pen and must pay adequate attention to strengthening party leadership over propaganda and ideological work. 2) It is necessary to take a firm stand in upholding the four cardinal principles and fighting bourgeois liberalization. Xiong Qingquan pointed out: Zhao Ziyang connived at and supported bourgeois liberalization. We must firmly wipe out his influence and draw necessary lessons from him. From now on we must work to sink the idea of upholding the four cardinal principles into the minds of the people and implement the four cardinal principles in all fields of our work so that the four cardinal principles will be implemented concretely, regularly and systematically in an effort to effectively resist the influence of bourgeois liberalization. This calls on us to take the four cardinal principles as the main content in political education, to work hard to imbue the people with positive examples and insist on conducting systematic education in adherence to the four cardinal principles. The adherence to the four cardinal principles should be regarded as the first requirement for assessing, selecting and promoting cadres and appraising party members through discussion. Meanwhile, the adherence to the four cardinal principles should be taken as the fundamental prerequisite for carrying out the reform and opening up policy, and should be taken as the guiding principle for all professional work. 3) Party organizations should give much attention to and strengthen their leadership over propaganda and ideological work and party committees should place the work on the major items of agenda in their work, regularly listen to reports on the work, consolidate and reinforce the contingent of personnel engaged in the work, and help departments in charge of propaganda and ideological work solve concrete problems and create favorable working conditions for them.

In his speech, Governor Chen Bangzhu called on governments at all levels to clearly understand the importance of propaganda and ideological work, to often and promptly pass information to propaganda departments and establish closer ties with them, to support work of propaganda departments by means of manpower, materials and financial resources and to allocate as much as possible the funds needed by propaganda departments. Governments at all levels should pay much attention to the building of spiritual civilization and ideological and political work while promoting the building of material civilization. Referring to the present focal points of the work, Governor Chen pointed out that it is necessary to give wide publicity to the arduousness and complex nature of rectification of the economic environment and improvement of the economic order, clearly explain to the masses the difficulties we are facing, extensively publicize the effort to maintain a clean and honest administration, and commend good examples in a big way while boldly exposing bad persons and things.

Comrades (Wan Da), Liu Fusheng and (Sun Wensheng) spoke at the meeting too. [passage omitted]

Hunan Moves To Ban Publications

HK0708075389 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Aug 89

[Text] The provincial government on the afternoon of 3 August held a meeting of persons responsible for newspapers directly under the provincial authorities, calling on newspaper and magazine publishers at various levels of the province to immediately conduct a self-examination in their work and seriously straighten things out in the press and publishing market and the market of books and periodicals. The work will be focused on banning works of those who took part in the counterrevolutionary rebellion or have long stood for bourgeois liberalization and negated the four cardinal principles, uncovering the practices of selling registration licenses for books and periodicals and violating the regulations on distribution of books, and prohibiting bookstores and stands from selling pornographic publications. Those guilty of serious misdeeds must be compelled to stop publication and have their registration licenses revoked.

Vice Governor Wang Xiangtian, also a member of the provincial party committee Standing Committee, pointed out at the meeting: The check-up of newspapers and publications and the consolidation of the press and publishing departments should be thoroughly carried out to the end. We should not merely go through the motions.

Southwest Region

Guizhou Governor Urges Stable Openness Policy

HK0608035089 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
in Chinese 1 Aug 89 p 1

[Article by Pan Didu (3382 1593 6757): "Guizhou Governor Stresses Necessity To Stabilize Existing Policies of Reform and Opening Up at Provincial Economic Work Meeting"]

[Text] Guiyang, 30 Jul—At the provincial economic work conference the other day, Wang Chaowen, governor of Guizhou Province, stressed that in economic development we must stabilize the policy of opening up. All reform and openness policies and measures formulated by the provincial party committee and the provincial government in line with the spirit of the instructions of the party Central Committee and the State Council and proved by practice as capable of stimulating the development of productive forces must be continuously carried out and should not be freely changed. Even where individual policies need to be readjusted and perfected, we must proceed in a well-led, organized, and systematic manner in line with central arrangements and provincial demands. Various levels cannot go their own way. Still less can they freely alter existing policies.

Wang Chaowen said that concretely speaking, we must chiefly stabilize the following policies: 1) Continuously carry out the "Enterprise Law," with no deviation from

the factory manager responsibility system. 2) Continuously carry out various versions of the contract responsibility system—with generally no changes made, except where individual enterprises call for necessary readjustments really dictated by major changes in external conditions. 3) Continuously carry out the practice of linking enterprise wages to results, stabilizing policies in this respect, and continuously sum up and perfect them. 4) Continuously promote horizontal economic integration and developing enterprise groups in a well-led and systematic manner. 5) Continuously insist on combining the planned economy with market regulation, and avoiding in any way the retracing of the old path, with the economy confined to a set pattern. 6) Continuously stimulate the development of various components of an economy, with public ownership taken as the core. 7) Continuously uphold the development of town and township enterprises. We must follow the guideline of readjusting the mix, making the most of superior features and energetically seeking development; and protect the enthusiasm of peasants and basic-level cadres in developing town and township enterprises. 8) Strengthen economic and technical cooperation and exchanges with foreign countries, actively attracting foreign capital, and more boldly introduce the policy of opening up to the outside world. 9) Continuously do a good job of work in areas experimenting with reforms, and further grope for experiences in deepening the reform. 10) Thoroughly implement the party's policy toward intellectuals, as before, and give full play to the role of intellectuals in socialist construction.

Wang Chaowen stressed that a very important thing in stabilizing reform and openness policies is to realistically unify the thinking of the masses of cadres, especially those at and above the county level, on the basis of the spirit of the recent important speeches by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. This is an ideological guarantee for stabilizing reform and openness policies.

Sichuan's Yang Discusses Trade Union Issues
HK0608015989 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Aug 89

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning leading comrades of the provincial party committee and government Yang Rudai, Zhang Haoruo, Gu Jinchi, Feng Yuanwei, Song Baorui, and Pu Haiqing visited the sixth enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the eighth provincial federation of trade unions to exchange views with the participants on the questions of how to wholeheartedly rely on the working class and give full scope to the role of the trade unions, and so on. [passage omitted]

Trade union leaders at the forum said: At present the main problems in the enterprises are: The workers feel that their status as the masters of the country has

declined; the democratic work style of some plant managers and directors is poor; the role of the trade unions and workers' congresses has not been given full scope; and the Enterprise Law has not been seriously implemented, and so on.

Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial party committee, gave his views on wholeheartedly relying on the working class, giving further scope to the role of the trade unions, and fully mobilizing the enthusiasm of the staff and workers, and on a number of problems of universal concern to the workers at present. He said: Ours is the ruling party of the working class. Wholeheartedly relying on the working class is our party's consistent basic ideology which we have adhered to for a long time. Recently, however, it is a fact that not much stress has been laid on this basic ideology. Following the quelling of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speeches have repeatedly stressed that the whole party must explicitly establish the idea of wholeheartedly relying on the working class. This is extremely important.

Yang Rudai stressed that in wholeheartedly relying on the working class, it is essential to pay attention to giving scope to the role of the trade union organizations. An important function of the trade unions is to effectively represent the interests of the worker masses and reflect their views and cries. He hoped that the trade unions will help the party and government in doing a good job of ideological and political work for the workers and guide them to correctly handle the relations between the state, the collective, and the individual.

Zhang Haoruo, Gu Jinchi, and other leading comrades also spoke at the forum.

Hu Jintao Attends Tibet People's Congress
HK0708154189 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Recorded report: "The Second Session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress Closes"]

[Text] On the morning of 7 August, the Tibet People's Hall was once again permeated with a warm and joyful atmosphere. Having completed the agenda, the second session of the fifth regional People's Congress was holding its closing meeting in this hall. [passage indistinct]

The session was presided over by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the National People's Congress [NPC] and chairman of the Tibet Regional People's Congress Standing Committee. Seated in the front row of the rostrum were the executive chairmen of the presidium for the session Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Sengqen Lozong Gyaincain, Pudoje, Lang Jie, Jangzhong Zhaxidoje, Samding Doje Pamo, Wang Guangxi, and (Hu Songjie). Also present at the session were

regional party, government, and Army leaders Hu Jintao, Raidi, Zhang Xiangming, Doje Cering, Jiang Hongquan, and so on. Present at the session as non-voting observers were responsible comrades from the regional people's government, deputies representing Tibet region at the seventh NPC, responsible people of all the departments, commissions, bureaus, and offices of the region, and responsible people of the People's Congress liaison offices of all the prefectures, cities, counties, and districts, altogether 87 people. [passage indistinct]

Voting on a show of hands the participants unanimously adopted the resolution on the work report submitted by the Tibet Regional People's Government, the resolution on the report on the 1989 Economic and Social Development Plan for the Autonomous Region, the resolution on the report on the 1988 Final Financial Accounts, the 1989 Financial Budget for the Autonomous Region, the resolution on the work report submitted by the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the resolution on the work report submitted by the regional higher People's Congress, and the resolution on the work report submitted by the regional People's Procuratorate. The session also ratified the rules of procedure for the Tibet regional People's Congress (for trial implementation). In an election where the number of candidates equaled the number of seats, the session elected (Zhaxi Lhamu), deputy from Qamdo, and (Doje Dungzhu), deputy from Ngari, to be members of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress. [passage indistinct]

The session successfully closed amid the majestic strains of the PRC's national anthem.

Leader Stresses Education in Tibetan History

OW0708065589 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1402 GMT 26 Jul 89

[By reporter Duoqi Zhndui; "Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Lhasa, 6 Aug (XINHUA)—Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress [NPC] and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Tibetan Autonomous Regional People's Congress, has called for strengthening education in Tibet's national history. He made the appeal at the second session of the Fifth Tibetan Regional People's Congress, which was held in Lhasa.

Citing a tremendous amount of facts and his personal experience, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme comprehensively and systematically discussed the history of the development of the Tibetan people and the changes in Tibetan history and analyzed the historical background and roots of the turmoil in Lhasa.

Responding to his remarks, the deputies agreed that it is necessary to focus on education in Tibetan history in the course of carrying out education in patriotism.

Tibet Sentences March 'Tumult' Participants

Counterrevolution, Vandalism

OW0608095789 Beijing XINHUA in English
0547 GMT 6 Aug 89

[Text] Lhasa, August 6 (XINHUA)—Two local courts in Lhasa last Saturday heard cases of 10 people who took part in a riot on March 5 this year and sentenced them to imprisonment ranging between less than two years and three years.

Bianba, who was found guilty of participating in counterrevolutionary riot activities, taking the lead in shouting reactionary slogans and damaging public property, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Lhaba Toinzhub was sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment with charges of smashing, looting and setting fire to public properties.

Each of the other eight rioters will serve terms less than two years.

Propaganda, Incitation

OW0708034989 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1555 GMT 6 Aug 89

[By reporter Wang Hao; "Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Lhasa, 5 Aug (XINHUA)—The Lhasa City Intermediate People's Court and the Chengguan District People's Court in Lhasa City, Tibet Autonomous Region, publicly announced verdicts today on 10 criminals who participated in the March tumult this year.

In early July of this year, the Lhasa City People's Procuratorate and the Chengguan District People's Procuratorate instituted proceedings against 10 defendants including Bianba, Nima and Zhndui. The Lhasa City Intermediate People's Court and the Lhasa City Chengguan District People's Court tried the case of counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitation by Bianba, Nima and others, the case of disrupting social order by Laba, Jianbadanzeng and others, as well as the case of destroying public and private property by Qiongda and Quji and others.

The verdicts point out: Criminal Bianba actively participated in various counterrevolutionary tumultuous activities on 5 March this year. He took the lead to shout reactionary slogans, wave the "flag of the snow mountains and lions" and willfully destroyed public property. On the basis of the relevant provisions of the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China," Bianba is sentenced to 3 years of fixed term imprisonment and deprivation of political rights for 1 year. During the 5 March tumult, criminal Laba Dunzhu frenziedly engaged in beating, smashing, looting, and burning, and committed the crime of deliberately destroying public and private property and disrupting social order. He is

sentenced to 2 and 1/2 years of fixed term imprisonment. Eight other criminals are sentenced to less than 2 years of fixed term imprisonment for their counterrevolutionary propaganda and incitation crimes and crimes of disrupting social order and deliberately destroying public and private property.

Yunnan Encourages Public Supervision
OW0808074889 Beijing XINHUA in English
0118 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Kunming, August 8 (XINHUA)—Southwest China's Yunnan Province has recently rewarded from a special fund 32 people who exposed cases of corruption, crime, and other problems to the press.

The fund, sponsored by 25 supervisory and government organs in the province early this year, is managed by the "YUNNAN DAILY", a major local newspaper. It is designed to reward outstanding "citizen reporters" twice a year.

Li Yuegai, an employee of an insurance company, is among the award winners. Li exposed a 150,000 yuan fraud case involving the leaders in his company.

Li was hesitant at first to expose the crimes of his employers, but after reading a paper and seeing that "government and supervisory organs really support corruption reporting," Li wrote a letter to the paper which was published and the case was handled.

During the first half of this year, the "YUNNAN DAILY" published more than 400 reports by the public and the winning articles were selected from among them.

The paper also gave awards to three units for their good attitudes and improvement after being criticised in the press.

Beijing TV Profiles Yunnan Checkpost
OW0608095589 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Aug 89

[From "Night News" program]

[Text] [Video begins with medium shots of the Hongqi Bridge where four gun-carrying soldiers are marching by in single file. It then cuts to show one soldier standing guard on the bridge and a soldier waving a red flag to stop a truck] The Hongqi Bridge checkpost under the (Baoshan) Frontier Detachment of the Yunnan Armed Police Force stationed along the Yunnan-Burma Highway has earnestly strengthened frontier security control and vigorously cracked down on illegal criminal activities.

The Hongqi Bridge, located on the lower reaches of the Nu River, is an important passage of the southwest China that leads to the outside. Guarding this frontier fortress, all the officers and soldiers at this frontier checkpost insist on checking passing vehicles and their

papers day and night, usually in excruciating temperatures of over 40 degrees centigrade. They contribute greatly to the safeguarding of the motherland's important gateway in the southwest.

Since January, this frontier checkpost has captured more than 40 law-violating criminals, uncovered over 2,000 cases of people carrying no or questionable papers, and seized various contraband goods valued at more than 500,000 yuan. So far 48 cadres and fighters of the checkpost have been cited for meritorious service, Class II or III. [Video shows two soldiers checking baggage on top of a bus. Camera then moves down to show another soldier checking passengers' papers as they get off the bus one by one]

North Region

Reportage on Activities of Beijing's Li Ximing

Attends Garrison Ceremony
OW0808081589 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Aug 89

[From the "National News Hookup" program; by reporters Zhao Yimin, Ma Yong]

[Text] [Video opens with a high-angle shot of a hall, showing Li Ximing and other leaders in civilian or military clothes walking into the hall packed with military personnel in uniform]

The Beijing Garrison Command ceremoniously held a meeting this morning to review the work done in ending the turmoil and quelling the rebellion, and to commend personnel who performed meritorious service.

Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee; Chen Xitong, state councillor and mayor of Beijing; and Hong Xuezhi, Liu Huaqing, and Chi Haotian, leaders of the Central Military Commission, attended the ceremony. [Video shows Li Ximing, Hong Xuezhi, Chen Xitong, Liu Huaqing, and Chi Haotian seated on the platform]

The Beijing Garrison Command took a clear-cut stand in ending the turmoil and quelling the rebellion. It firmly implemented the order and swiftly moved into action. It was the first to arrive at the destination. Officers and men of the garrison command were united as one and fought heroically to implement the order to end the turmoil, thus ensuring the safety of the annual meeting of the Asian Development Bank, the Sino-Soviet summit, and other major state activities, as well as the safety of air and railway transportation, radio and television stations, telecommunications facilities, and other major targets. [Video shows filmclip of soldiers conducting training, sweeping floors, and standing guard]

At the same time, taking advantage of their garrison in Beijing, the garrison command served as guides to other martial law troops and protected the sick and wounded soldiers and some 2,000 martial law troops who lost contact with their units. The People's Armed Forces departments in various municipal districts and counties actively provided intelligence to the martial law troops and organized some 10,000 people to remove roadblocks. They also rescued and provided shelter for many officers and men who lost contact with their units. They conscientiously performed their duties to quell the rebellion and stabilize the general situation.

Chi Haotian, chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army [PLA], and Li Ximing, secretary of the Beijing municipal party committee, addressed the meeting. They spoke highly of the major contributions by the troops of the Beijing Garrison Command in ending the turmoil and quelling the rebellion. They also called on all officers and men to enhance their sense of responsibility and performed more meritorious service at their posts to defend the party Central Committee and the capital.

Praises Martial Law Troops

SK0808022389 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO
in Chinese 18 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] On 17 July, while receiving leaders of the martial law enforcement troops of the Beijing Military Region, Li Ximing, secretary of the Beijing municipal party committee, praised the People's Liberation Army [PLA] for its historical contributions to quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion, and asked pertinent departments of the municipality to be continuously concerned with the duties and livelihood of the martial law enforcement troops and to continuously render good service to them.

On behalf of the martial law enforcement troops of the Beijing Military Region, a leader of the region presented 198 silk banners written with the letters "Our country will be solid forever thanks to the victory in quelling the rebellion, and the Army and the people are as inseparable as fish and water" to the grain, commercial, transport, coal, railway, and medical and medicinal departments of the municipality; and expressed heartfelt gratitude and cordial regards to the municipal party committee, the municipal government, the various district and county governments in the municipality, and the vast number of cadres, staff members, and workers of the municipal Commercial Commission and the municipal Economic Commission.

At the banner-presenting ceremony, Vice Mayor Huang Chao called on all pertinent fields of the municipality to continuously attend to the work of supporting the Army, strive to ensure the demands of the Army, learn from the PLA with concrete deeds, and work hard to retrieve the losses caused by the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

Present at the ceremony were leaders of the Beijing Military Region, including Li Laizhu, Chen Peimin, Shen Yiyang, Liu Cunkang, and Li Zhongren; and municipal leaders Yuan Liben, and Tie Ying.

Visits Press Units

SK0808055189 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO
in Chinese 18 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] Despite the rain, Li Ximing, secretary of the municipal party committee; Chen Xitong, municipal mayor; Xu Weicheng, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee; and Li Zhijian, Standing Committee member and Propaganda Department director of the municipal party committee, visited the Beijing Television Station, the Beijing branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, BEIJING RIBAO, BEIJING WANBAO, and the Beijing People's Broadcasting Station on the morning of 17 July, and extended regards to the staff members and workers of these press units.

Leading comrades of the municipal party committee fully affirmed and encouraged the work carried out by the press units of Beijing municipality in curbing the turmoil and suppressing the counterrevolutionary rebellion. They said: In the political struggle concerning the destiny of the party and the state, you have overcome numerous difficulties under complicated circumstances, firmly stood on the party's stand, implemented the guidelines of the municipal party committee and the party Central Committee with a clear-cut stand, and effectively exposed the extremely small number of people's conspiracy to create turmoil and rebellion, and counterrevolutionary rumors. You withstood the tests of the struggle, and adhered to the correct political orientation at the most dangerous moment. This was praiseworthy.

Leading comrades of the municipal party committee stressed: This severe political struggle enables the people to further understand the importance of the press. Mass media should be firmly grasped in the hand of the party, and should bravely uphold the four cardinal principles, resolutely oppose bourgeois liberalization, and maintain a firm and correct political orientation. They must never waver in face of any difficulty and pressure. At present, a decisive victory has been won in suppressing the counterrevolutionary rebellion, but the press circles still face many arduous tasks, and shoulder heavy responsibilities on a long journey. They should uphold Marxism and oppose bourgeois liberalization in the ideological field. Press units should stand at the fore of the struggle, and advance with the banners of the party and the proletarian held high.

Speaking on strengthening the party's contingent of press workers, leading comrades of the municipal party committee said: As the mouthpiece of the party, party newspapers should publicize the voice of the party, say

what the party wants to say, and act resolutely according to the party's line, principles, and policies. The education on party spirit among press workers should be intensified.

Leading persons of the municipal party committee encouraged personnel of the press units of our municipality to exert unremitting efforts in high spirit, unflinchingly carry out the various tasks set forth at the 4th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee, adhere to the "one central task and the two basic points," and make the propaganda through mass media more vivid and lively, richer, more colorful, and more influential.

Inner Mongolia Leaders Fight Corruption

HK0808043789 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
in Chinese 2 Aug 89 p 4

[Report by Ao Teng (0277 7506): "Inner Mongolia Launches Anti-Corruption Struggle in Down-to-Earth Manner"]

[Text] Hohhot, 31 Jul—Yesterday the Inner Mongolia Region sternly punished four department and bureau level cadres including Guo Jiming, deputy director and deputy party group secretary of the Regional Agriculture Committee, for their bureaucracy, involvement in speculation, and other illegal activities.

The current anti-corruption struggle waged by the Inner Mongolia Region has two remarkable characteristics: First, leading organs and cadres taking the lead with practical action to set an example and promote the building of clean administration of the whole region; and second, much cry, much wool and dealing with tough problems.

The leaders of the Inner Mongolia Region realized that to fight corruption, the leaders themselves should be clean. Following the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, the regional party committee Standing Committee immediately held a democratic meeting. Following a careful examination of one's own problems in party style made by each Standing Committee member, the meeting issued a "Decision of the Regional Party Committee Standing Committee on Increasing Party Spirit, Running a Clean Administration, and Fighting Corruption." The general offices of the regional party committee and government also promulgated the "Regulations on Checking the Tendencies of Eating and Drinking Extravagantly" in newspapers and urged the broad ranks of cadres and masses to exercise supervision. The leaders of the regional party committee and government set an example and urged each level to exercise supervision over the other. In coordination with the party's discipline and administrative inspection departments, the public security organs, procuratorial organs, and people's courts placed a total of 2,810 cases on file for investigation and prosecution, wound up 1,688 cases, and took disciplinary action against 1,424

cadres which included 46 cadres at above department, bureau, and county office levels. The anti-corruption struggle has taken shape in Inner Mongolia.

Tianjin Stresses Fourth Plenum Spirit

SK0808045289 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO
in Chinese 21 Jul 89 p 1

[Excerpts] During the recent period, the municipal party committee has taken the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee as a sharp weapon in unifying thinking and as a strong motivational force for pushing various work forward. It has also concentrated its efforts on conducting its work in a down-to-earth manner and earnestly implementing the tasks adopted at the plenary session.

During his stay in the municipality in early July, Li Ruihuan, secretary of the municipal party committee, gave important instructions on the issue of implementing the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. In line with the session's spirit and the actual situation in the municipality, the municipal party committee has put forward six tasks which should be successfully fulfilled at present. Also, it sponsored several meetings or special meetings of its Standing Committee, which were presided over by Tan Shaowen, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee. During these meetings, the participating members studied the opinions and measures of making a success of various work, and defined the division of labor for Standing Committee members to separately organize party members to implement the session's spirit and to score results in the implementation.

The municipal party committee has initially grasped the work of eliminating the hidden dangers of disturbance and rectifying or developing the municipality's stable situation. During the disturbance and the counterrevolutionary riot in Beijing municipality, our municipality did not experience serious disturbances or incidents of beating, smashing, looting, arson, and murder. The municipality's situation has been basically stable. However, the phenomenon of political disturbances still exists. Some problems in some units are still serious. At present, there are still some unstable factors. The municipal party committee has stressed that we must be sober-minded toward the existing problems, under no circumstances take them lightly, resolutely eliminate the hidden dangers of disturbances, and carry forward the struggle through to the end. The municipal party committee has also emphatically studied the work of clearly investigating the problems, and stressed that all-out efforts should be made to thoroughly investigate the key problems, which have cropped up in various circles in the municipality, and problems closely related to the counterrevolutionary riot in Beijing municipality. Those who have committed such problems by violating the criminal law should be punished in line with the law so as to eliminate the hidden dangers and root of the trouble. In investigating these problems, efforts should

be made to adopt a resolute attitude toward the work and to refrain from being soft-hearted, on the one hand, as well as to strictly enforce the policy and, on the other hand, to distinguish between the two different contradictions. We should continuously enhance the work of keeping a watch on public security and prevent the remnants of the counterrevolutionary riot from fleeing into our municipality to make trouble or engage in sabotage. Efforts should be made to deal strict blows at the sabotage activities of various criminal elements and to do a good job in conducting various work for maintaining social peace. We should also conduct this work in such a way that the reactionary and obscene publications, and audio and video tapes are thoroughly eliminated. As for this work, the municipal party committee has formulated a plan and begun to carry it out.

The municipal party committee has emphatically studied the issue of enhancing propaganda and education at present, and stressed that efforts should be made to further and more deeply study the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and the important speeches of Comrade Deng Xiaoping; that we should deeply discern the character, reasons, and harm of the disturbance and the counterrevolutionary riot, and draw lesson and experience from them; and that we should discern the importance and long-term significance of upholding the 4 cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization so as to unite our thinking with the spirit of the 4th Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. [passage omitted]

The municipal party committee has stressed that punishing corruption and building administration honesty represent crucial issues for our party to win the people's trust, and has made greater efforts to grasp the following four tasks:

1. Efforts should be made to accelerate the pace of investigating and dealing with the appalling and major cases. [passage omitted]
2. Efforts should be further made to check and reform the companies. [passage omitted]
3. Efforts should be made to earnestly solve, one by one, the corrosive phenomena of seeking personal gain by taking advantage of power, violating the law and discipline, and seriously indulging in bureaucracy, which can exert the greatest influence and about which the masses have lodged more complaints.
4. Efforts should be made to summarize and popularize the typical experience gained in building administration honesty, to enhance education on administration honesty among party members and cadres, and to continue to do a good job in establishing systems for building administrative honesty. [passage omitted]

The municipal party committee has stressed that the current major tasks in enhancing party building are by bearing in mind the party building work, to summarize the experience and lesson gained in combating the disturbance and quelling the counterrevolutionary riot; to carry out earnest consolidation in the fields of ideology and organizations within the party; and to put forward opinions on enhancing and improving party building on the basis of conducting overall analysis over the state of affairs and realistically exposing the existing problems. [passage omitted]

The municipal party committee has stressed that it is imperative to firmly grasp the economic work. In the current circumstance with more difficulties and contradictions, we should fulfill in an overall way our production plans this year as well as the state assignments of financial revenues and exports. Leading cadres at all levels and staff members, workers, and the masses throughout the municipality should also make the greatest efforts to fulfill these plans and assignments. The municipal party committee has also studied and made arrangements for the work of conducting reform, opening to the outside world, improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, carrying out economic construction, and improving the people's livelihood.

Northeast Region

Reportage on Activities of Heilongjiang's Sun

Inspects Ideological Work

OW0708022189 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1402 GMT 5 Aug 89

[From "Domestic News Briefs"; "Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Aug (XINHUA)— Sun Weiben, secretary of the Heilongjiang provincial party committee, recently visited Daqing as the head of an investigation group. He inspected the ideological and political work and party building there, fully affirmed Daqing's successful experience in this regard, and suggested that the experience be popularized throughout the province.

Attends Price Conference

SK0708053389 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 5 Aug 89

[Text] At the national price conference, which ended on 5 August, Yan Ying, deputy secretary general of the State Council, said: In line with the demands of the party Central Committee and the State Council, the reform and construction work in the second half of the year should be subordinated to and serve the goal of making price increases lower than that of last year. The national economy in the first half of this year was in a trend of stable development and the price hike was brought under

control. However, due to the fact that the long years of acute contradictions have been gradually revealed, price control work has remained difficult in the second half of this year.

Deputy Secretary General Yan Ying pointed out: In the second half of this year, all localities should strictly control commodity prices because this is not only an economic issue but is also a political issue of reassuring popular feeling and stabilizing the overall situation. The part should be subordinated to the whole and the local interests should be subordinated to the overall interests. All localities should put in time and energy to join the campaign to increase production, practice economy, increase revenues, and reduce expenditures, and tap enterprises' internal potential, and should not resolve difficulties in production and operation by raising the prices of products or asking for subsidies and tax reduction.

Deputy Secretary General Yan Ying said: The key to solving the price control problems of all localities lies in their efforts to unify their ideological understanding. Only by enhancing the understanding of leaders, can we strengthen measures for controlling commodity prices in various fields and can we stabilize prices within the expected target. Only thus can we enable the economy to get out of a difficult position. The experience of Heilongjiang Province has clearly explained this point. What is commendable is that leaders have paid attention to this work, the higher and the lower levels are identical in understanding and unified in action, and all links are well coordinated and implemented, and that this work has been realistically improved and carried out as a systems engineering.

At the national price conference, which ended on 5 August, Cheng Zhiping, director of the State Administration of Commodity Prices, and Provincial Governor Shao Qihui gave speeches.

Also attending the conference were provincial and Harbin City leaders, including Sun Weiben, Chen Yunlin, Tian Fengshan, Wang Yufu, and (Li Jiahe).

Speaks at Trade Union Meeting

SK0808015989 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 6 Aug 89

[Summary from poor reception] "In the future, we must firmly foster the idea of wholeheartedly relying on the working class, because if we depart from the working class, our party's cause will become water without a source and a tree without roots. The aforementioned statement was given by the leading comrades of our provincial party and government at a forum with representatives to the fourth enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the sixth provincial Trade Union Council on 6 August."

"This enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the provincial Trade Union Council was held in Harbin on 6 August. On the afternoon of 6 August, Sun Weiben, Shao Qihui, Wang Zhao, Wang Luming, Wang Haiyan, Chen Yunlin, Ma Guoliang, Xie Yong, Zhang Xiangling, and He Shoulun, attended the meeting to visit responsible persons of various prefectural and city trade unions attending the meeting and held sincere talks with them."

Comrade Sun Weiben said: At present, it is of profound significance in stressing the necessity of relying on the working class wholeheartedly. The shifting of our party's work emphasis will not change the status and role of our working class. The basis of our party's class is still the working class and nothing else. Our socialist nature also determines the status of the working class of being the masters of their own destiny. Nothing should disrupt this. Our old saying that a good leader can save an enterprise is not comprehensive. If enterprise leaders are to undertake the responsibility of representing a legal entity, they must rely on the workers. The trade unions must strive to turn themselves into communist universities, and must strengthen education on ideals and discipline among workers.

In his speech, Comrade Shao Qihui stressed that the governments at all levels should consider wholeheartedly relying on the working class and supporting the work of trade unions as one of their important tasks.

Jilin Forum Stresses Four Cardinal Principles *OW0408203989 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1414 GMT 29 Jul 89*

[By reporter Du Xiaoming: "Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Changchun, 29 Jul (XINHUA)—A theoretical forum on 40 years of socialism in China was held in Changchun recently. The forum pointed out: The four cardinal principles are the foundation of the state as well as the theoretical base for the work of scientific socialism.

The participants at the meeting held that the creation of the theory of scientific socialism was a great contribution on the part of Marx and Engels. This theory profoundly showed the law of social development. The law on the essence of socialism is clear, generally and basically speaking. As for the non-basic aspects and the characteristics of the non-essential aspects of socialism, they vary according to different stages in the development and practice of socialism. Adhering to the four cardinal principles is not only the characteristic of the essence of the present stage in the development of socialism; it also is the basic guarantee for the constant evolution of the theory of scientific socialism.

The meeting pointed out: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the theory of scientific socialism not only has achieved major development but also has suffered painful lessons. One of the major

tasks now facing ideological and theoretical circles is the thorough overhauling of the theory of scientific socialism, since it has been distorted by bourgeois liberalization in recent years. Finally, comrades attending the meeting upheld the following unshakable principles: The principle of sticking to the system of public ownership as the main system in the development of the economy; the principle of adhering to Marxism as an ideological guide; the principle of persisting in the direction of socialism with regard to the matter of selecting the way for modernization and development; and the principle of upholding the system of multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the Communist Party in the course of reform in the political structure.

Liaoning's Quan at Anticorruption Forum

SK0708054789 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Aug 89

[Text] After watching the exhibition of a major bribery case on some articles accepted as bribes by (Hong Jiaqing), former director of the Liaoyang Textile Plant, Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, sponsored a forum attended by veteran leaders and cadres and new and veteran workers at the plant on the afternoon of 5 August.

At the forum, Quan Shuren pointed out: We should accurately understand the law on enterprises. Implementing the law on enterprises does not mean giving up the leadership of the party but indicates the strengthening of the party leadership. Under the leadership of the party, we should constantly implement the law on enterprises.

While touching on the issue concerning enterprises' ideological and political work, Quan Shuren said: Party organizations at various levels in Liaoyang textile plant should sum up lessons from (Hong Jiaqing's) case and mobilize party-member cadres to discuss and explore a restrained mechanism of party-member cadres maintaining administrative honesty in the course of reforms and opening the country to the outside world.

He also urged all industrial and commercial enterprises to persistently conduct the education on opposing corruption and maintaining administrative honesty among party-member cadres by using (Hong Jiaqing's) serious bribe-taking case as a negative example.

Liaoning Congress Decries Instability Attempts

SK0708065889 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Jul 89

[Text] The 10th Standing Committee meeting of the 7th provincial People's Congress, which ended on the morning of 22 July, adopted a resolution of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on thoroughly halting disturbances and consolidating and developing a stable and united political situation.

The resolution points out: The 10th Standing Committee meeting of the 7th provincial People's Congress reached unanimity to resolutely support all important resolutions put forward by the 4th plenary session of the 13th party Central Committee and the resolution of NPC Standing Committee on halting disturbances and quelling counterrevolutionary rebellion, and to unswervingly and conscientiously implement them.

The meeting stated that consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity is the current major task and the fundamental interests of the people of various nationalities throughout the province. At present, although we achieved decisive victory in the struggle to halt disturbances and to quell counterrevolutionary rebellion and our province's situation has gradually become stable, the people who participated in disturbances and counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing and who plotted and stirred up disturbances in our province and engaged in beating, smashing, looting, and arson have not been completely exposed. To continue this struggle to the end and to win a complete victory, we still have to shoulder arduous tasks. We must conscientiously implement the principles and policies of the party Central Committee and the State Council, boldly mobilize the masses, strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship, resolutely implement policies, strictly punish in line with the law all conspirators who plotted, organized, and directed disturbances and rebellion, all counterrevolutionaries who participated in rebellion, and all kinds of serious criminals who engaged in beating, smashing, looting and arson, thoroughly exterminate the evil, and dig out the root of future trouble. It is necessary to strictly distinguish between and correctly handle the contradictions of two different natures, expand the scope of education, narrow the scope of punishment, and attack and unite with all people that can be united.

Criticism and self-criticism should be conducted among those persons who did not know the true facts temporarily, and participated in parades, sit-in demonstrations, hunger strikes and support activities, particularly young students, because their acts were mainly caused by their lack of education. We should enhance our understanding, sum up experience, draw lessons and not call them to account for their mistakes. However, those who violated the criminal laws must be dealt with by the judicial organs in line with the law.

The meeting called on governments at all levels to act in line with the plans of the party Central Committee and the demands of the eighth plenary session of the sixth provincial party committee, proceed from the reality of the province, grasp the work of halting disturbances and stabilizing the situation with one hand while grasping economic construction with the other, conscientiously implement all resolutions of the second session of the seventh provincial People's Congress, continue to persist in the principle of improving the economic environment, reinstituting economic order and comprehensively deepening reform, try by all possible means to overcome

difficulties, develop the national economy in a sustained and steady manner, and comprehensively fulfill the national economic plan. We should realistically strengthen ideological and political work, adhere to the four cardinal principles, oppose bourgeois liberalization, conscientiously conduct education on patriotism and socialism and on maintaining independence with initiative in one's own hands, and on building an enterprise through arduous efforts, resolutely punish corruption, strengthen administrative honesty, and continue to do something that can inspire the party and the people.

The meeting stressed: To fundamentally maintain the interests and safety of the state, we must actively strengthen socialist democracy and the legal system and unceasingly improve the legal system and the law enforcement mechanism. The People's Congresses at all levels and their Standing Committees should fully display the role of the system of holding People's Congresses, and conscientiously exercise the functions and powers prescribed by the Constitution. Particular attention should be paid to strengthening supervision over law enforcement, administrative trials, and the work of procuratorial organs, extensively conduct education on popularizing legal knowledge and inspection on law enforcement, continue to enhance the sense of democracy and the legal system of cadres and the masses, and make due contributions to guaranteeing state stability and unity, and promoting our province's building of socialist modernization construction.

The meeting also approved a regulation of Dalian City for punishing prostitution and visits to prostitutes and a provisional regulation of the Anshan City People's Congress Standing Committee on formulating two local laws and adopted a report on personnel changes.

Liaoning Establishes Publishing Association
SK0708024989 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] On the morning of 2 August, Liaoning Province sponsored a ceremony in the province's XINHUA bookstore for the establishment of the Association of Book and Periodical Publishing Trades. The province's book and periodical publishing trades have developed from the unitary system of state ownership, the unitary publishing channel, and the unitary purchase and sale style in the past into a new pattern in which major state ownership and diversified ownerships exist simultaneously and have multiple publishing channels, diversified purchase and sale styles, and fewer publishing links. However, there has been no new relevant managerial system suitable to the rapid development of book and periodical publishing undertakings since the reform conducted in the outdated systems. Thus, the province has suffered from this unhealthy phenomena and has lost control in this regard, a fact which has cropped up among the individually-run publishing businesses and free market competitors. Affected by the corrosive influence of bourgeois liberalization, some book and

periodical publishers have violated the publishing regulations and policies and one-sidedly sought economic results. They have even published unlawful publications and obscene books and periodicals, having a bad influence on society. By violating the price policy, some have illegally sold books and periodicals at high prices and joined in the transaction of black markets. Some have even evaded taxes by violating the regulations and operated their business without a license. In such a circumstance, the establishment of the Association of Book and Periodical Publishing Trades will be the central link between the government and publishing enterprises and play a bridge or linking role in conducting macromanagement and enlivening the microeconomy so as to enable the province's book and periodical publishing trades to achieve healthy development along the direction set forth by the party and the government.

During the ceremony, the participants adopted the association's regulations and the pledge of association members and elected the board of directors for the new association.

Northwest Region

NINGXIA RIBAO Commentary on Past, Future
HK0308114789 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO
in Chinese 19 Jul 89 p 1

[Commentator's Article: "Cool-headedly Consider the Past and the Future"]

[Text] When meeting with the cadres at and above the Army corps level in the Army units enforcing martial law in the capital, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "The outbreak of this incident should arouse our serious consideration, and should make us cool-headedly consider the past and the future." At present, Communist Party members and cadres in various localities are seriously summing up the past experience and considering the future in the course of studying the spirit of the party Central Committee's fourth plenum in connection with the actual conditions in their own localities, departments, and units as well as the situation in the whole country. They are making efforts to bring their thinking into line with the spirit of the fourth plenum and the important speech of Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

However, some comrades are not cool-headed and sensible enough when considering the past and the future. Some of them cannot free themselves from their impetuous and narrow-minded feelings in the previous period; and others still blindly believe in the unfounded rumors and hearsay that should be refuted. They cannot shift their position to the overall and long-term interests of the party and the state. So they cannot reach a correct conclusion when considering the past and the future. If this is not changed, their personal awareness will not be heightened, and more importantly, the implementation of the spirit of the fourth plenum will be affected. So we

must greatly stress the need to be cool-headed when considering the past and the future and approaching and appraising the occurrences in the past 2 months.

Being cool-headed means that we should approach and analyze things with an objective and sensible attitude and should get rid of the influence of personal feelings. The seriousness of the recent incidents, the correctness of the measures adopted by the party central leadership and the State Council for handling these incidents, and the causes of the turmoil and the counterrevolutionary rebellion are all plain facts that people can understand and accept. However, some people with ulterior motives deliberately cooked up and spread rumors to distort the facts, and made use of people's resentment against the corrupt and irregular practices to confuse the thinking of some kind-minded people and prevent them from objectively and impartially viewing some events occurring in the past. Once people were influenced by some strong and unhealthy sentiments, they would not avoid viewing things in a one-sided and absolute way, and would not easily correct and overcome the established prejudice and misunderstanding. To sum up historical experience from the complex social phenomena, to find out the causes and effects in a series of historical events, and to give serious consideration to the future of the party and the state, we must not proceed from our personal likes and dislikes; instead, we must grasp the theoretical weapons, observe all aspects of the events, and think calmly and carefully. The important documents of the fourth plenum and the important speeches by Comrade Deng Xiaoping provide a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for us. We should subject our thinking to the guidance of this weapon, cool-headedly consider the past and the future, draw a distinction between the immediate factors and the long-term factors and between the secondary factors and the predominant factors, actually unify our thinking and fulfill the four major tasks put forward by the fourth plenum of the 13th Central Committee.

Cool-headedly considering the past and the future is a major task for the whole party's ideological and political work at present, and is a major step for unifying the thinking of the whole party. Leading cadres at all levels should take the lead in doing this and seriously sum up the profound experience in the current struggle. They should think what they have done correctly or incorrectly, what they have not properly handled or have neglected, and how they should better implement the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and effectively improve the work in their own localities, departments, and units. It should be admitted that in the past few years, due to the relaxation of ideological and political work and due to the busy work in developing the commodity economy, we lacked the consciousness and action of cool-headedly considering the past and the future. As leading cadres, we should not only have a strong sense of responsibility and an enterprising spirit, but should also have the ability and habit of often

making cool-headed and sensible reflection and grasp the necessary professional knowledge and management skills. Only thus can we be really shoulder the leadership responsibilities.

By cool-headedly considering the party and future, we do not mean that the feelings of loving and hating something are not important, still less do we mean that we should be indifferent toward everything. Cool-headedness is a positive manner of thinking. Without loving the party and socialism and hating all anti-socialist and anti-party remarks and deeds, we will have no great spiritual strength to carry out such thinking activities. Such feelings of love and hatred are completely different from the blind impetuosity fanned up by rumors and slanders, because they are two different mental conditions. When we cool-headedly consider the party and the future and distinguish right from the wrong and what is real from that which is not, we will certainly be full of enthusiasm for carrying forward the advantages and the correct things and eliminating the disadvantages and the evil things, and thus advance our socialist cause.

Qinghai Meeting Discusses Economic Crime
HK0808090289 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2230 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Text] The provincial party committee yesterday convened a secretaries' work meeting to discuss the investigation and handling of major and important cases. The meeting demanded that party committees and discipline inspection, supervisory, and judicial organs at all levels strengthen leadership and concentrate their resources on investigation and handling of major and important cases, and go into action to implement the central authorities' instruction on improving party style and fighting corruption.

The meeting participants were briefed by the Discipline Inspection Commission on the progress made in the investigation into major and important cases. Of the 199 cases of economic crime accepted and heard by procuratorates alone in the province in the first half of this year, 112 cases have been put on record for investigation. Of these investigated cases, 86 cases involved corruption and bribery and 43 of them have been closed. These cases of economic crime involved party-member cadres, cadres at the county and section level, and leading cadres at the departmental level. In view of this fact, the meeting held that the decision made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on fighting corruption and developing clean and honest government completely suits the needs of this province; that comrades in Qinghai must make up their minds to wage the struggle against corruption and bribery, and must investigate through to the end all major and important cases of abuse of power in pursuit of personal interests, corruption, and bribery.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yin Kesheng talked about four points on the investigation and handling of cases. He said: Our present task is to wage this struggle in depth, to mobilize the masses in a big way, and to resolutely expose all economic criminals. We must never show mercy to those corrupt elements who are bitterly hated by the masses but must handle their cases seriously. Yin Kesheng urged all departments concerned to strengthen leadership, work hard, and coordinate with each other. While enhancing their understanding of the significance of the struggle against corruption and bribery, leading comrades at all levels must strengthen leadership over this struggle in real earnest. Judicial departments at all levels should designate different persons in charge to personally take care of different kinds of cases. All interferences and obstacles should be removed. No matter who are involved in the cases, the investigation must be carried out through to the end. Those who bend the law for the benefits of relatives or friends, pervert justice for bribes, and shield relatives or friends must be resolutely exposed and severely punished. As for some difficult cases, if there is not enough manpower to handle them, it is necessary to enlist assistance from old comrades of different departments, commissions, the People's Congress, and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Provincial Committee, so as to give full play to their role in the struggle. Yin Kesheng emphasized that the provincial party committee and the organs directly under the provincial authorities must take the lead in this struggle. Every higher level should set an example for and supervise its immediate lower level, and every lower level should be responsible to its immediate higher level, so as to ensure that the struggle will be successful. Party committees and governments at all levels must support investigation of major and important cases, and take the initiative in offering convenience to discipline inspection, supervisory, and judicial departments, and assist them in solving practical problems. In addition, it is necessary to inform the public of the handling of typical cases, with a view to inspiring the public, raising their morale, and frightening criminal elements.

Comrades Tian Chengping and (Jin Jipeng), deputy secretaries of the provincial party committee, attended the meeting. Also present at the meeting as non-voting observers were principal responsible comrades of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the political and legal committee of the provincial party committee, and the provincial procuratorate.

Shaanxi Cracks Down on Corrupt Officials
HK0608032489 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1356 GMT 3 Aug 89

["Shaanxi Arrests Another 4 Corrupt Officials"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Xian, 3 Aug (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—The Shaanxi authorities are stepping up their efforts to "crack down on corruption." Four officials in charge of

capital construction were arrested or detained and investigated by local procuratorial organs today for practicing graft and accepting bribes.

The four suspects were arrested or detained and investigated after the local CPC Discipline Inspection Commissions, supervisory bureaus, and procuratorates had made an initial investigation and proved they were guilty, according to information provided by the masses.

Ma Shihua, chief of Shanyang County's Urban Construction Bureau and general party secretary of the bureau, nicknamed "Shangzhou man," was found guilty for practicing graft and taking bribes by writing bogus invoices, for profiteering in steel products, cement, and other building materials. An initial investigation shows: Ma pocketed an illegal income of 100,000 yuan; Zhang Gangzhu, his subordinate and Shanyang County's Urban Construction Bureau Real Estate Development Company chief, got over 10,000 yuan through embezzlement and taking bribes; and his professional staffer Dai Guo appropriated public money and deposited 140,000 yuan in his personal account.

Zhao Ximeng, deputy chief of Baoji City Weibin District's Cultural and Educational Bureau Capital Construction Office, took advantage of his position and received in recent years bribes valued at 300,000 yuan, including cash and bank savings totaling 75,000 yuan. He received gold rings, gold necklaces, gold bracelets, and silver dollars with values totaling 45,000 yuan; and four residential houses that cost Zhao 174,000 yuan.

Of the above four suspects, Ma Shihua has been arrested by the procuratorial organ according to law, and Zhang Gangzhu, Dai Guo, and Zhao Ximeng were detained and examined by local procuratorial organs respectively according to law.

Xinjiang Conference Reviews Sports Work
HK0808042789 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Excerpts] A regional conference on sports work solemnly opened in Urumqi this morning. The conference will conscientiously sum up experience and take lesson from previous work, study and work out a strategy for its development in our region, and set the aims of struggle.

Regional party and government leaders Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat and Janabil attended the opening ceremony. Tomur Dawamat, chairman of Xinjiang Autonomous Region, delivered a speech at the opening ceremony. [words indistinct] He stressed the necessity of enhancing our understanding of the importance of sports work. [words indistinct] He said that outmoded concepts

which disregard sports work must be abolished, and that the whole society must further attach importance to it, and strengthen planning for it. In that way, leaders at all levels will attach importance to, and the whole society will show concern for, supporting the establishment of sports work. In the meantime, we must adhere to the principle of combining popularization with the raising of standards to promote coordinated development of the structural and administrative systems in sports work. [passage omitted]

He also emphasized: the contingent of outstanding athletes is a shock brigade for scaling new heights in sports, and the main force for enhancing the level of sports in our region. [words indistinct] Party and government organs at all levels must strengthen their leadership over sports work, and various regional departments must show concern, attach importance to, and support sports work to change the situation as early as possible that sport work is monopolized by the state.

Peaceful Reunification Society Set Up in Taiwan

HK0808032389 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO

in Chinese 8 Aug 89 p 2

["The China Society for Studying Peaceful Reunification Has Been Set up in Taiwan; the Society Hopes to Establish Ties With the Mainland Association for Promoting Peaceful Reunification"]

[Text] Taipei—The "China Society for Studying Peaceful Reunification" was set up in Taipei on 6 August. The declaration of the society expresses the hope to establish relations with Beijing's "China Association for Promoting Peaceful Reunification" and to set up a liaison office in Hong Kong to study information and exchange views on behalf of the civilians from both sides of the strait.

Mo Hsuan-yuan, honorary chairman of the board of the society and member of the Taiwan Legislative Branch, pointed out in his speech: There are two ways to reunify the country, one is by force and the other is by peaceful means. But reunifying the country by force could cause death to each other and ruin the strength of the Chinese nation. Neither side wishes to see this happen. Peaceful reunification is the only way to reunify the country. The peaceful reunification of the country is the common hope of the Chinese people, including compatriots on both sides and Overseas Chinese residing abroad. In view of the long history of the Chinese nation and its culture, China will eventually achieve reunification.

Mo Hsuan-yuan said: What are the methods of peaceful reunification? What is the political structure for peaceful reunification? These are awaiting our serious study.

Liao Hsing-ren, professor from Chung Hsing University who chaired the opening ceremony, pointed out in his speech that the society is a patriotic organization transcending political parties, regions, and trades. He hoped that the "China Association for Promoting Peaceful Reunification" would cooperate with the "China Society for Studying Peaceful Reunification" in sharing common efforts for peaceful reunification. This society will focus its study on the feasibility of peaceful reunification, he added. The society will not engage in academic study only but will combine its study with propaganda and action for the final purpose of reunifying the country by peaceful means.

The declaration of the society proposes carrying out as many free and open exchanges as possible between the two sides of the strait, because this is a precondition for and a road toward peaceful reunification. There should be no restrictions for family visits, sightseeing, travels, cultural activities, or economic and trade relations, it points out.

Among those present at the ceremony were people's representatives, academics, experts, and personages from cultural, industrial, and commercial circles. Li Huan, Shih Chi-yang, Lien Chan, Ma Ying-chiu, Wu Po-hsiung, and Kang Li-wu sent baskets of congratulatory flowers.

Commentary Rejects Grenada's Dual Recognition

OW0408100389 Beijing to Taiwan in Mandarin

1500 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Station commentary: "The Chinese Government Will Not Be Indulgent (gu xi) To the Act of Dual Recognition"]

[Text] Grenada, which has established formal diplomatic relations with China, 20 July announced the establishment of so-called diplomatic relations with Taiwan. This has in fact created a serious situation of dual recognition. The Chinese Government and people cannot but pay serious attention to this matter. The Chinese Government will not be indulgent to the act of dual recognition.

The commentary says: As we all know, China's persistent stand is that there is only one China in this world, that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government representing all of China and that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China. One of the important principles in establishing diplomatic relations between China and various foreign countries is that the other side must affirm China's stand on the Taiwan issue. Therefore, if any country with diplomatic relations with China violates this principle, it will damage the foundation for the establishment of diplomatic relations with China, lead to the serious situation of two Chinas or One China and one Taiwan, and seriously infringe upon China's sovereignty. The Chinese people will resolutely oppose it.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Grenada and Taiwan is a serious step taken by the Taiwan authorities in pushing its so-called flexible diplomacy. Recently, Taiwan authorities have energetically advocated flexible diplomacy and dual recognition. Some people even publicly professed that they wanted to establish official relations with some countries which have established diplomatic relations with China in a vain attempt to change its state of international isolation. Despite the fact that the Taiwan authorities more than once claimed orally that they adhere to the principle of one China, they do not hesitate to infringe upon national interests and undermine the reunification of China to realize their selfish interests. They attempted to create the situation of two Chinas or one China, one Taiwan in the world. Taiwan authorities' actions will be firmly opposed by all Chinese people at home and abroad who support the great cause of peaceful reunification of China.

It is hoped that Grenada will treasure friendship between the people of China and Grenada, consider the long-range interests of relations between the two countries, and correct its mistake of establishing diplomatic relations with Taiwan as quickly as possible.

Guizhou Meeting Urges Greater Work on Taiwan
*HK0708105089 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Aug 89*

[Text] The office of the leading group for Taiwan affairs under the Provincial Party Committee held a provincial forum on work regarding Taiwan in Guiyang from 2 to 4 August, discussing how to do better work regarding Taiwan now and in the near future.

The meeting maintained that the present tasks for work regarding Taiwan are hard and thus improvements should be made in the work to keep abreast of the situation. Propaganda work must be strengthened now and in the near future so that compatriots in Taiwan will clearly understand what was going on in calming down

the turmoil and quelling the rebellion in Beijing, have an idea of the real stable situation in Guizhou and other parts of the country, know better the achievements that the motherland has scored under the leadership of the CPC in the past 40 years, and particularly in the past decade, and acquire a clear understanding that no change will be made in the party's principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. Taiwan affairs offices at different levels must make more friends and make continued efforts to do well the work of receiving compatriots from Taiwan to Guizhou.

Long Zhiyi, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and Vice Governor Wang Anze addressed the meeting. In their speeches, they appreciated the achievements made in the province's work regarding Taiwan in recent years and pinned hopes and placed demands on how to improve the work regarding Taiwan and raise the ideological level of personnel engaged in work on Taiwan.

Spokesman Views Severing of PRC-Grenada Ties
OW0708165889 Taipei CNA in English
1605 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 7 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] Government Monday reacted calmly to Peking's decision to sever ties with Grenada after the Caribbean nation established formal diplomatic relations with the ROC.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Chen Yu-chu stated that ROC-Grenada ties are based on "national sovereignty," and that the ROC position will not be affected by Peking's move.

Chen said he was sure Grenada had anticipated communist China's hardline responses.

Countries wishing to establish full diplomatic ties with the ROC would not be scared away by Peking's protests and threats, he noted.

Meanwhile, a scholar opined that some countries wishing to establish official ties with the Republic of China might have second thoughts after hearing of Peking's severance of ties with Grenada.

Professor Chen Yi-hsin of the Tamkang University's Institute of American Studies said, however, that communist China's scare tactics might not always succeed.

Commenting on the precedent of Peking withdrawal in the face of Republic of China "flexibility" on the diplomatic front, Chen said those countries which are not afraid of Peking's retaliation and which are confident of the ROC might still follow Grenada's example and establish official ties with the country.

Communist China reportedly promised huge amounts in economic assistance to Grenada, a small island country with a population of 110,000, in return for revoking its decision to recognize the ROC.

Grenada was not swayed, so communist China, after weighing its own gains and losses, decided to cut official relations with Grenada, said Chen.

He said Grenada was perhaps willing to face the results because it wanted to follow the examples of other east Caribbean countries that have conspicuously gained in their economic development by recognizing the ROC.

In return for Grenada's friendship, Chen said the ROC should give "ample assistance" to Grenada in its economic and technological development by making good use of the country's economic strength.

He criticized as "inappropriate" the Foreign Ministry practice of having one ambassador be responsible for diplomatic duties in several tiny countries at the same time.

Having a full-time resident ambassador in a country not only "makes the host country feel good, but also boosts the morale of our own personnel stationed there," said the scholar.

Paper Cited on Beijing Student Leader's Escape
OW0808010789 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 6 Aug 89

[Text] Fu Chien-Chung, CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO's special correspondent in Washington, reports today [7 August] that there is evidence that Chai Ling, leader of the Beijing student movement, has safely escaped from the Chinese mainland. CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO today carried a frontpage report on this news.

The dispatch quotes (Gaer), executive director of the New York-based International League for Human Rights, as saying that Chai Ling, Wuer Kaixi, Yan Jiaqi, and others will testify before the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva through the arrangement of the league. The commission is scheduled to meet today.

However, the CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO dispatch does not mention the present whereabouts of Chai Ling, nor does it mention when and through what channel Chai Ling fled the Chinese mainland.

Ministry Approves More Mainland Student Visits
OW0608185289 Taipei CNA in English
1546 GMT 6 Aug 89

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 6 (CNA)—The Ministry of Education announced that applications to visit Taiwan submitted by an additional 18 mainland students had been approved.

The visits of sixteen of the 18 applicants, according to the ministry, will be funded by local civil organizations.

The ministry's approval will increase the number of mainland students to visit Taiwan soon to 27. They are expected to visit Taiwan in late August.

Mutinied Mainland Seamen Seek Refuge
OW0708055989 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 4 Aug 89

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] (Wei Yu-hsu), a spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Republic of China has pointed out: With regard to the Taiwan fishing boat "Chung Hsing," the Australian Government has not decided where the mainland seamen involved in the mutiny will be sent. The three Taiwan seamen who were not involved in the mutiny, (Yen Pao-hsing), (Li Hsing-hsian), and (Hsieh Yung-chih), will be sent back to Taiwan the day after tomorrow [6 August].

However, according to a LIEN HO PAO report, the three mainland seamen, (Yeh Kangyi), (Hsu Kuohsi), and (Kao Chi-yuan), involved in the mutiny, have expressed their wish to the Australian and Taiwanese sides to go to Taiwan for trial. Whether their wish will be fulfilled depends on last minute consultations among the various parties concerned.

Commentary on Final Stage of Mainland 'Illness'

OW0508014389 Taipei International Service
in English 0200 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Station commentary: "Peking Looks for Another Scapegoat"]

[Text] The Chinese communist regime in Peking is up to its old tricks again, blaming everyone but itself for the rise of anti-communist fervor in Mainland China. For the umpteenth time since the 4 June massacre of unarmed civilian protesters in Tienanmen Square in Peking, Peking has pointed the finger at Taiwan.

In an article in Thursday's PEOPLE'S DAILY, the official mouthpiece of the Communist Party, Peking let loose the venom of its false accusations against Taipei. The article tries to heap scorn on Taipei for playing a front and center role in instigating the unrest that has rocked communist China since April. The article contains harsh words for the Kuomintang, or the Nationalist Party, on Taiwan, the party in power on this capitalist island enclave. The communists accuse the Kuomintang and other elements on Taiwan of collaborating with anti-communist figures on the mainland to stir up unrest. It charges that Taiwan has a large number of secret agents operating on the mainland and the Kuomintang propaganda machine did its utmost to create rumors and instigate turmoil in recent months.

Sound like scapegoating to you? Clear as daylight, it ought to. This kind of ranting and raving by a totally discredited communist regime is nothing new or out of the ordinary. For 4 decades, Peking has tried to blame Taiwan at every communist miscue. For the communists, it has been a story of when the going gets rough, blame the free guys in Taiwan and in Hong Kong. The only specific charge the article makes concerns donations that were raised in Taiwan to aid the victims of the Tiananmen massacre, including pro-democracy leaders who have fled the mainland for refuge in the West. Yes, Taiwan Chinese have raised money for such causes, but all these amount to humanitarian aid after the fact and hardly constitute instigation of turmoil. The fact is that Peking can slander any scapegoat it wants and nobody will listen. Foreign governments have had their fill of Peking's nonsensical communist diatribes regarding what the Chinese communists forever call foreign intervention in communist China's affairs. That line is totally bankrupt. Only Peking seems not to know it.

In any case, the search for a scapegoat is driven by one's recognition of his own guilt and an inability or lack of willingness to blame oneself. In Chinese society where face is so important, this out is very commonplace.

Like Moscow, what really ails Peking is the final stage of a terminal illness called communism. Taiwan or Hong Kong Chinese do not have to secretly stir up trouble on the mainland. There is enough home-grown, spontaneous anti-communism on the mainland for that. The Chinese communist regime is sitting on top of a massive powder keg of discontent with the communist system itself. When some wondering people start clamoring for more freedom and democracy, the 25 million Chinese in Taiwan and Hong Kong become drops in a bucket. There is really no point in belaboring the point about Peking's blatant attempt to find a scapegoat for what ails Chinese communism. On the other hand, it could be argued that Taiwan and Hong Kong can not help to take some of the credit for the rise of anti-communism in mainland China. Notice we said credit, not blame. After all, what the hundreds of millions of Chinese on the mainland want is what their 25 million brethren in Taiwan and Hong Kong already have—freedom, prosperity, and a path toward democracy. Thus, Taiwan and Hong Kong exist as symbols or goals, and there is no denying that the pro-democracy movement in communist China is inspired greatly by the examples of Taiwan and Hong Kong. But the movement's main catalyst is communism itself. Peking has no one but itself to blame for the state of affairs in mainland China. For 40 years, Peking has perpetrated the big lie of communist superiority. Now the little lies about scapegoats are merely intended to cover for this failure of mainland Chinese to buy the big lie.

Naval Exercise Displays New Weapons

OW0508091489 Taipei CNA in English 1605 GMT
4 Aug 89

[Text] Kaohsiung, Southern Taiwan, Aug. 4 (CNA): The Republic of China Navy demonstrated two local-developed weapons in an exercise which lawmakers were invited to watch Friday.

Members of the Legislative Yuan's Defense and Budget Committees, together with military leaders and reporters, witnessed the whole "Chienwu Exercise."

The Navy's Frigate "No 921" showed off a rapid-firing anti-aircraft system capable of firing 3,000 rounds per minute at intruding aircraft and missiles. Its range was 1,800 meters.

The frigate also demonstrated a [word indistinct] missile, which hit a target drone 23,000 yards from the exercise fleet.

Another eye-catching demonstration was the performance of the "Hai Lung" ("Sea Dragon") submarine, one of the two recently purchased from the Netherlands.

"Hai Lung" was joined by several 500-MD anti-submarine helicopters armed with rocket-launchers and MK-46 guided torpedoes in an anti-submarine drill.

Defense Minister Cheng Wei-yuan said that since the Navy's strategy was fight subs with subs, "the nation would certainly procure more submarines as it now only has four, in contrast to Communist China's 100-odd submarines.

Legislator Lin Yu-hsiang said Friday's exercise showed that the military has shed its veil of secrecy by demonstrating the Armed Forces' strength in front of both lawmakers and reporters.

Only a democratized and open defense system can win the people's support, Lin added.

New Law To Ease Restrictions on Foreign Banks
OW0508053589 Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT
5 Aug 89

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 5 (CNA)—As a result of the revised banking law, the Taiwan branches of foreign banks in the Republic of China [ROC] will be able to conduct their business just as local banks do, banking sources reported Friday.

The sources said that the Finance Ministry would consult with the Central Bank of China to ease restrictions on foreign banks in conducting commercial banking, savings banking and trust banking business in accordance with the newly-amended banking law.

The sources added that the Finance Ministry has also been actively amending guidelines for the establishment of branch and representative offices of foreign banks to facilitate foreign banks in conducting savings deposit, time deposit and trust deposit businesses.

According to official statistics, 38 foreign banks including Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. of Japan; Citibank N.A.; American Express Bank, Ltd.; Bank of America N.T. and S.A. of the United States; Metropolitan Bank and Trust Co. of the Philippines; Banque Nationale de Paris of France; and the Royal Bank of Canada had branches in the ROC as of June 1989.

Government Plans New Semiconductor Lab
OW0508053289 Taipei CNA in English 0235 GMT
5 Aug 89

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 5 (CNA)—The government will invest 5 billion NT [New Taiwan] dollars (about \$192 million) during the next five years to build a world-class semi-conductor laboratory in the Hsinchu science-based industrial park in order to consolidate and strengthen the foundations of the nation's information industry, sources at the Economics Ministry said Friday.

The decision was made at a meeting considering the semi-conductor technology development plan presided over by Economics Minister Chen Li-an Friday.

The ministry said that the Industrial Technology Research Institute and five private information industrial firms were charged to form a technological development consortium to help accelerate research and technological transfer.

Institute Unveils First Super Minicomputer
OW0508142589 Taipei CNA in English 1112 GMT
5 Aug 89

[Text] Taipei, Aug. 5 (CNA): The Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI) and the Institute for Information Industry (III) have jointly unveiled the first super minicomputer developed in Taiwan after two years of research.

Dr. Irvin Ho, president of the III said the super minicomputer—MR10—will also be presented at the World Computer Congress to be held in San Francisco Aug. 29-31. The III and ITRI will also display other new hardware and software products developed by the Republic of China's information industry.

Dr. Chintai Shih, executive vice president of the ITRI, said the development of the MR10 represents the ROC's entry into the high value-added super minicomputers and computer work stations. This will help elevate the local computer industry to a higher level, he said.

Shih said he hopes production of the recently unveiled MR10 prototype will be commercialized soon.

The III will apply its "Kangatool" software package to the MR10 super minicomputers in the near future.

Hong Kong

Sino-British Liaison Group Urged To Resume Work
HK0408125289 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN
SHE in Chinese 1202 GMT 4 Aug 89

[“Chinese Representative on Sino-British Joint Liaison Group Hopes For Early Resumption of Normal Work”—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 4 Aug (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—A responsible person of the Chinese delegation to the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group said here today: The Chinese side has consistently observed all provisions of the Sino-British Joint Declaration and wish to resume the normal work of the liaison group as quickly as possible.

On the resumption of work by the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group, as well as the question of when the 13th meeting of the liaison group, which was originally scheduled for July this year, will be resumed, various Hong Kong newspapers have reported these days. Our reporter especially asked a responsible person of the Chinese delegation to the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group to confirm this. The responsible person said: The suspension of the work of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group is entirely the result caused by British side unilaterally. The Chinese side has consistently observed all provisions of the Sino-British Joint Declaration and wishes to resume the normal work of the liaison group as quickly as possible.

Japanese Consulate Receives Bomb Threat
HK0508021689 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 5 Aug 89 p 1

[By John Mossop]

[Text] The Japanese Consulate in Hong Kong received a hoax threat yesterday, delivered by a male voice speaking in Mandarin, that a bomb had been planted close to their premises in Central.

Police and consulate officials would not confirm whether the premises were evacuated.

The hoax follows several written threats to the Hong Kong Japanese community in the past month warning of retaliation for Japan's war-time role against the Chinese community.

A group, calling itself the Dare to Die Squad, sent two letters to the consulate calling for the end of Japanese commercial activity in the territory and warning nationals they would be the target of persecution.

In response, the Japanese Consulate issued two circulars to businesses, nationals and tourists in the territory alerting them to the possible dangers.

The circulars, written in Japanese and sent on July 27 and July 28, contained suggestions on how to avoid trouble and to report any suspicious people.

They recommended that Japanese nationals should keep an emergency supply of food and water, avoid repetitive daily routines, and keep valuables, passports and cash close at hand.

Wilson To Brief UK Foreign Secretary

Seeks New Abode Policy
HK0608024089 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY
MORNING POST in English 6 Aug 89 p 2

[Text] The Governor, Sir David Wilson, announced last night he would meet new British Foreign Secretary Mr John Major and would continue to press for the right of abode during a month-long holiday in Britain.

Sir David, speaking at Kai Tak Airport before flying to Britain, said he would spend the first days of his holiday at the Foreign Office in London where he would meet, among others, Mr Francis Maude, the new minister with special responsibility for Hong Kong.

He will meet Mr Major when he returns to London at the end of his holiday.

Sir David rejected suggestions that the right of abode question was a “dead duck”.

“It's anything but a dead duck. It's still a question going on that we'll talk about. We hope to have a package as soon as possible and as generous as possible,” he said.

Sir David, accompanied by Lady Wilson and his son Andrew, plans to spend most of his holiday in Scotland. He will return to Hong Kong on September 2.

Major Opposes Chinese Garrison
HK0708041589 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 7 Aug 89 pp 1, 6

[From Nigel Rosser in London and Political Staff]

[Text] British Foreign Secretary John Major has invited the Governor, Sir David Wilson, for talks at his home this week to discuss ways of allowing more people from the territory to enter the United Kingdom.

Mr Major, who Foreign Office staff say is keen to learn about the current mood in Hong Kong, will also discuss possible dates for a visit to the territory.

Sir David, who arrived in London yesterday on leave, will go to Mr Major's home in Huntingdon later this week to brief the new Foreign Secretary.

Speaking at London's Heathrow airport, Sir David said he would be briefing Mr Major on "everything that has been going on in Hong Kong".

"I will be telling him exactly what the problems are at the moment and will try to give him a very thorough briefing on all the difficulties we face and the sort of things we believe are needed to deal with it."

Mr Major is said to be anxious to explore ways of allowing more people from Hong Kong the right to settle in Britain.

Officials said he would also discuss the results of his meetings with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen at a conference in Paris last month.

Mr Major is believed to have told the Chinese official that confidence in the territory had been badly dented by recent events on the mainland, and is believed to have raised the issue of the stationing of Chinese troops in Hong Kong after 1997.

Foreign Office staff say Mr Major regards the Hong Kong issue as a matter of "very high priority" and one which he believes he could solve.

More specifically, Foreign Office sources say Mr Major believes that China should not station troops in the territory except in cases of war.

The source said: "He made it pretty clear to China last Sunday that the crisis of confidence over there (Hong Kong) is of their own making and it is up to them to restore it and therefore the stationing of Red Army troops in Hong Kong after 1997 is in this respect very important."

The source said solving the problem of Hong Kong was seen as "achievable."

In his first interview since being appointed Foreign Secretary, Mr Major said he worried about the loss of confidence.

"Hong Kong is a matter of great concern. There are many people in Hong Kong who feel the confidence they had in their future has been shattered by events in China in June," Mr Major said in an interview with the SUNDAY EXPRESS newspaper published yesterday.

"We must seek to give the people there the confidence to wish to remain in their home and to continue to build it into a more prosperous place."

Mr Major pledged to visit the territory but refused to commit himself to a date for the trip except to say "very possibly towards the end of this year".

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will have an opportunity early next month to stop off in Hong Kong on her way to Tokyo for the annual conference of the International Democratic Union of centre-right parties.

But it is believed Mrs Thatcher will take advice on what sort of reception she can expect before deciding whether to stop in Hong Kong.

The leader of Britain's Social and Liberal Democratic Party, Mr Paddy Ashdown, welcomed Mr Major's proposed visit but warned that he should ensure he had something to offer Hong Kong people.

"I am delighted that he is going but I would ask him to go with an open mind. It would be disastrous if he went with no ideas. He should go and try to be as generous as he can with undertakings on nationality.

"If the Government is generous and open-minded about the people of Hong Kong, they will listen to them as they always have done."

In Hong Kong, there was mixed reaction to the possibility of a visit.

Senior Legislative Councillor Allen Lee Peng-fei said the visit would be a "golden opportunity" for Mr Major to learn more about the problems here.

"There is a confidence crisis and there are a lot of people who are emigrating," Mr Lee said.

"The other problems we are facing, like the Vietnamese boat people, I think Britain can help—Britain has a responsibility."

Members of the Executive and Legislative councils will brief Mr Major about local feelings towards the nationality issue.

The health care representative in the legislature, Mr Ronald Chow Mei-tak, said that the only way to boost local confidence was to give Hong Kong people the right to live in the UK, although the demand had been refused by the British Government.

"Of course, I hope the new Foreign Secretary would come up with measures to stop the brain drain problem. I don't think this can be achieved unless he has a better scenario than giving us the British right of abode," he said.

But Mr Chow said that as Mr Major was an official working under the Prime Minister, he could not be expected to do anything outside government policy.

The view was echoed by the vice-chairman of the Professional Teachers' Union, Mr Cheung Man-kwong, and the spokesman of the Right of Abode Delegation (ROAD), Mr Albert Cheng Jinghan.

"I don't believe Mr Major, who is newly appointed to the post, can do anything concrete to restore confidence of local people on the future," Mr Cheung said.

Mr Cheng, on the other hand, believed that Mr Major's visit would be no more than a "fact-finding" trip.

"Maybe he is coming to show his concern on Hong Kong people.

"But I hope he would be more sympathetic to local people after having seen for himself the situation in Hong Kong," he said.

Refugee Camps Continue To Create Turmoil

Staff Fears Attack

HK0508072889 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 5 Aug 89 p 1

[By Paul Harrington]

[Text] Boat people would rather attack staff at camps and go to prison than be repatriated to Vietnam, it was claimed yesterday.

Threats to staff were predominant in Chi Ma Wan detention centre, said Mr Ho Ping-kee, executive committee member of the Correctional Services Department's [CSD] Staff Association.

Mr Ho yesterday called for tougher safety measures to protect camp staff.

"The boat people will do anything to avoid being sent back and the serious manpower shortages mean the risk to staff goes up," he said.

Mr Ho said the camps were manned largely by temporary staff with little training.

The association feels staff get little guidance in a job which differs greatly from work in Hong Kong's penal institutions.

"We understand the Security Branch doesn't want boat people treated as prisoners. So we don't have the authority to exercise discipline," he said.

"If prisoners create trouble, we can lock them up. What can we do with boat people?"

Mr Ho said staffing the detention centres and refugee camps was also putting a strain on the prison service.

"We feel our obligations to prisoners is greater than to the Vietnamese," he said.

Mr Ho sympathised with police involved in violent disturbances at Sek Kong last month.

"It was like Hei Ling Chau," he said, referring to a violent disturbance last year at a camp managed by the CSD and subject to an inquiry.

A CSD spokesman, Mr Gordon Tam, said last night management was unaware of threats of violence to staff.

"If we receive a report, it will be looked into," he said.

He acknowledged the manpower problem, but said measures were being taken to overcome it.

"We have set up neighbourhood recruitment offices and have been recruiting refugee unit staff since May," he said.

Staff recruited in this manner receive two weeks' training before entering the camps.

Mr Tam said about 350 people had been recruited, but the department was still 36 percent down on its full complement.

"We can encourage people to join, but we can't drag them off the streets," he said.

"We know staff are working hard. I think they want the public to know as well."

Earlier, the junior section chairman of the Correctional Services Officers' Association, Mr Yan Hung-chiu, said morale among officers was low.

He said they were always the first to be blamed for problems in the camps.

Mr Yan said the department was facing high wastage and low recruitment.

He said his members were blamed by the public and the boat people themselves.

Mr Yan said the Government should increase the number of staff so the lives of officers could be safeguarded.

The chairman also appealed to the Government to recognise the officers' contribution in managing boat people centres.

Boat People Escape

OW0508110489 Beijing XINHUA in English
1405 GMT 4 Aug 89

[Text] Hong Kong, August 4 (XINHUA)—More than 200 Vietnamese boat people had a brief escape from a detention center here this morning.

About 6.00 am today, the boat people slipped from holes they cut on the mesh fences at the Shek Kong Detention Center in northwest Hong Kong and fled in the direction of urban areas.

Motorized police were called in immediately to search for the escapees. The authorities reported later that all of them had returned to the camp themselves.

But local media said a few boat people from the camp were feared to be still at large.

Local residents were reportedly becoming increasingly fed up with such a huge number of the boat people and the behaviour of some of them. Riots broke out in two camps late last month.

Statistics show that more than 23,000 boat people sailed into Hong Kong between May and July, prompting the total number of Vietnamese here to more than 52,000.

It is reported that the number of boat people asking to go back to Vietnam has doubled in the last few weeks with more than 650 waiting to return.

Center Draws Protest

HK0608022889 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 6 Aug 89 pp 1, 4

[By Bellette Lee, Joyce Nip and Kathy Griffin]

[Text] Angry protesters last night stepped up action against the construction of a detention centre for Vietnamese boat people in the New Territories with a mass sit-in outside Government House where they called for the plans to be axed.

Their action was the bitter climax of six days of round-the-clock sit-in protests on the High Island reservoir site in Sai Kung.

Residents fearing pollution and security risks have refused to move off the site to allow workmen to start construction until plans for a new centre housing up to 7,000 boat people are ditched.

District board members and residents joined forces for the first time last night in action which began with a protest meeting in Ma On Shan. They then converged on Government House, where they petitioned the Governor and staged a two-hour sit in outside the back gate from midnight.

Calls for the scrapping of the policy of first asylum were applauded, and one district board member described fierce opposition to the High Island centre as the first stage in an all-out war of defence waged by Hong Kong against the Vietnamese boat people.

But last night the Governor, Sir David Wilson, stood firm on the controversial Government plan, saying he hoped the Sai Kung protesters would realise it was not sensible to try and break the law.

"We badly need to build a camp and it's a place that's at a minimum inconvenience to everyone," he said, adding that there was no way in which High Island reservoir would be polluted because it was on higher ground than the proposed detention centre.

The centre was needed to prevent a pile-up of boat people on the Soko Islands and in other camps which were already badly overcrowded and difficult for police and Correctional Services staff to administer, Sir David said.

Defiant protesters yesterday refused to leave their makeshift camp despite an official Government notice instructing them to clear the area by 6 pm.

The notice, issued by the Buildings and Lands Department, warned that failure to comply could lead to prosecution. Residents face the threat of forceful eviction, following the gazetting of the centre on Friday.

But the Sai Kung residents, whose protest enters its seventh day today, vowed to continue their fight, calling for the official bodies involved—the Security Branch, the Agriculture and Fisheries Department, the Environmental Protection Department and the Water Supplies Department—to give a pledge in black and white that they would meet their demands.

These include guarantees that High Island reservoir would not be polluted, that every measure would be taken to ensure security at the detention centre, that no Vietnamese would be able to escape, and that visitors would not be allowed into the centre. They also called for individual officials to bear the cost of any pollution of the reservoir.

They have asked for a written pledge that the centre would be closed and officials from the four bodies would resign, should these guarantees fail to work. Residents yesterday claimed they would not retreat unless all their demands were met.

But police commissioner Mr Raymon Anning yesterday said the police could not give a cast-iron guarantee that all escapes could be prevented.

"These are not concentration camps. They are not high security prisons. We do the best we can to keep them in the camps," he said.

At a visit to the site yesterday morning, senior Legislative Councillor Mr Allen Lee Peng-fei lashed out at American intervention on the policy of mandatory repatriation.

He said: "I'd tell them it's none of their business... we have been flexible, humane for more than 10 years, so we have to solve the problem with determination."

He stressed that mandatory repatriation had to start soon, which would be made feasible by negotiations between the British and Vietnamese Governments.

Mr Lee, who met Sai Kung District Board members in a closed one-hour session before visiting the site, called on the Government and Sai Kung District Board to maintain effective communications with local residents.

"The Government and the Governor have been very concerned about the issue," he said.

Acknowledging the frustrations and anger of local residents, Mr Lee pledged to relay their feelings to the Governor and the Chief Secretary, and to keep the administration better informed about potential problems.

"I'd hate to see a confrontational situation with our people running against the Government in face of this particular (the Vietnamese boat people) problem," he said.

As night fell, about 100 people continued to camp out in a laid-back atmosphere more like a picnic than a protest.

While organisers spent most of yesterday huddled in a gazebo near the camp, everyone else, from babies to grandmothers, welcomed visiting supporters, made offerings to the gods, ate the drank.

Boxes of noodles and cabbage were taken in and prepared in a makeshift kitchen.

Generators power lights at night and a battery-operated television provides entertainment. The protesters gather around for newscasts to see themselves on TV and hear reports on their action.

Banners around the site, condemning the Government for being undemocratic and calling for the shelving of plans for the detention centre are the only sign of the protesters' reason for being there.

A police spokesman last night said no decision had yet been made on when the protesters would be moved off High Island.

Sai Kung District Board members have called on all other district boards to lend their support against the detention centre plan.

—Meanwhile, 311 boat people arrived in the territory yesterday bringing the total number of arrivals this month to 1,069 and the total boat people population to 38,427. Another 13,553 are classified as refugees.

—The All Districts Concern Group on Vietnamese Boat People and Refugees formed several months ago will march from Chater Garden in Central today at 2 pm to the Governor's Residence to call for scrapping of the first asylum policy.

Group Seeks UN Headquarters in Hong Kong
HK0508061489 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 5 Aug 89 p 2

[By Daphne Cheng]

[Text] Members of a newly-formed lobby group, the Hong Kong 3000 Foundation, will discuss with senior American officials here on Monday the novel idea of turning Hong Kong into a "Switzerland in Asia".

They will discuss with the US representatives a proposal to lease Hong Kong and Macao to the United Nations for a century. Other suggestions to help restore local confidence will also be raised.

Foundation chairman Cliff Reece said: "The meeting will be a general one, including how to foster links with the US, which has been supportive of Hong Kong. We will also touch upon the UN proposal."

The lease proposal, mooted by Macao casino tycoon Stanley Ho, also calls for transplanting the UN headquarters in New York to Hong Kong. Mr Reece said: "We will try to explore further ways to work with the US in solving Hong Kong's problem. He added that lobbyists had been hired in the US to gather support for the group.

He said the meeting was prompted by some US politicians and international bodies who had expressed concern for Hong Kong.

The foundation is also planning to meet the American business community in Hong Kong to promote the idea.

Meanwhile, two local businessmen, Jimmy Lai Chee-ying and Albert Cheng Jinghan, are planning a feasibility study on setting up an overseas satellite town as a last asylum for Hong Kong.

Mr Lai said he would present the satellite town proposal to the Right of Abode Delegation (ROAD).

The plan calls on Britain to build a satellite town as an emergency shelter for Hong Kong before 1997.

Philippines To Repatriate 68 Suspected Illegals
HK0608025289 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 6 Aug 89 p 5

[By Mary Ann Benitez]

[Text] Filipino concern groups in Hong Kong are gathering in bayanihan (team spirit) today to help with the repatriation of 68 suspected illegal workers, stranded on a ship in Hong Kong harbour after a bizarre journey which started in Manila last month.

A separate legal dispute involving the MV Central Visayas cargo ship, where the workers have been staying, will be heard in the High Court tomorrow.

the Case involves a default judgement filed by owners of some of the cargo on board against the owners of the ship.

The 68 Filipino workers, who include 18 women, are not involved in the legal dispute but have been refused permission to disembark since arriving on July 12, as they lack the necessary identification documents. The crew of 24 is free to leave the ship.

The umbrella organization United Filipinos in Hong Kong, along with relatives, former classmates and village friends of some of those stranded will gather at Blake's Pier today to seek donations to help pay their passage home.

Bayanihan is a Filipino word originating from the country's tradition of villagers literally helping to lift and move a house, made of coconut palm leaves, from one place to another.

A group spokeswoman said that based on telephone inquiries received, she expected many domestic helpers to attend today's gathering on their day off.

She said seven members of Unifil and two relatives yesterday visited the group on the MV Central Visayas, moored off Tsing Yi island, to bring them donated food and clothing.

The Philippine Consulate in Hong Kong and the Department of Foreign Affairs in Manila are coordinating efforts to repatriate the group.

The head of the department's Consular Assistance Office, Mr Daudy Taga, said on Friday the nation's air carrier, Philippine Airlines, had not yet replied to a request to carry out a "mercy mission".

The Philippine Government is being burdened with the repatriation costs of the suspected illegals, who allegedly left their country without travel documents.

Philippine labour attache in Hong Kong Mr Arturo De Lira first interviewed the group two days after they arrived on July 12. He said he had been told they boarded a bus from Manila to Aparri province, where they hired a fishing boat for a pleasure trip around the northern tip of the Philippines.

But they claimed to have drifted into the Taiwan Straits where their boat suffered engine trouble and they were picked up by the MV Central Visayas. The ship then proceeded to the southern port of Kaohsiung in Taiwan, where authorities refused to allow the group to disembark, saying they lacked travel documents, he said.

The Department of Foreign Affairs also disclosed that investigations into allegations of illegal recruitment would be made by the National Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice.

Mr De Lira claimed relatives had told him some of the stranded paid 12,000 pesos (HK\$4,500) plus US\$250 (HK\$1,950) and were promised jobs as labourers, while women would work as factory workers.

First Chinese Officer Named Police Commissioner
HK0608023089 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 6 Aug 89 p 1

[By Kavita Daswani and Julian Braithwaite]

[Text] Hong Kong's deputy police commissioner Mr Li Kwan-ha is to become the first Chinese officer to head the 27,000-strong force when he takes over as commissioner at the end of the year, it was announced yesterday.

Mr Li, 52, takes over the top job on December 1, when Mr Raymond Anning retires. Mr Li, who makes history as the first local Chinese in the post, will steer the Royal Hong Kong Police Force through the crucial transition period towards 1997. It is widely speculated that he will promote more Chinese officers to senior posts as part of the Hong Kong Government's localisation program.

He left the territory last weekend and is currently on holiday in Alaska with his wife. He is not expected to be back at work until September 5. A police spokesman could not confirm yesterday whether Mr Li, now deputy commissioner of police (operations), was aware of his promotion.

Outgoing commissioner Mr Anning said Mr Li would make an "absolutely fine commissioner."

"He is a fine officer who is extremely competent and who has the respect and the confidence of the force. He will do a tremendous job," Mr Anning said.

Asked whether he was surprised to learn of the appointment of a local officer eight years before the 1997 handover, Mr Anning pointed to the terms of the Joint Declaration.

"This requires that the commissioner of police in 1997 should be Chinese. There always has been an intention to have a Chinese commissioner in place well before that time, and I have said earlier that this could be at any time."

"But the fact that the next commissioner will be Chinese is quite incidental. The reason that Mr Li Kwan-ha is going to be the next commissioner is that he is the best man for the job," he said.

"Quite obviously, the man appointed will be the person who is best qualified and who is thought will do the best job possible. It makes no difference what race he is. He is the finest man for the job, and that is why he has the job," he said.

A father of two, Mr Li was born and educated in Hong Kong. As a student he was determined to become either a sailor or a policeman.

Mr Li joined the police force as a probationary sub-inspector in 1957. He began his meteoric rise to the top posting when he became senior superintendent in 1976, then chief superintendent in 1978.

The following year he was promoted to assistant commissioner, to senior assistant commissioner in 1983, and to deputy commissioner in 1986.

During his tenure as deputy commissioner, Mr Li has had to deal with heightened triad tension and oversee serious recruitment campaigns. He was also largely responsible for the success of Fight Crime Committees—and the introduction of comic hero Constable Care to drive home the message of road safety.

Mr Li's promotion comes at a time when increasing demands are being made on the force, with a drop in the number of recruits as well as mounting commitments.

No Invitation to Australian Economic Forum

HK0508060689 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 5 Aug 89 p 1

[By Amelia Cabatit]

[Text] Australia has left Hong Kong off the guest list for the inaugural Asia-Pacific ministerial meeting to discuss closer economic co-operation in the region.

The territory, China and Taiwan were cold-shouldered when the Prime Minister Bob Hawke issued invitations to 11 nations for the meeting in Canberra, which the Australia Government hopes will lead to a regular regional forum.

Hong Kong wants to participate in the high-powered meeting, on November 6 and 7.

"We are a major player in trade and economy in the region and should have a say in a forum of this nature," the Secretary for Trade and Industry, Michael Cartland said yesterday.

Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans, who will represent Australia, had earlier suggested Hong Kong as headquarters for a permanent regional secretariat.

Until a month ago Mr Evans had remained hopeful China might attend, but found no support from members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) at their foreign minister's summit in Bandar Seri Begawan in July.

Hong Kong undoubtedly feels the slight all the more as it takes very seriously its role in fighting for free and multilateral trade systems under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The Canberra forum was seen as an additional platform towards working for a satisfactory outcome to the current round of GATT talks, which end two years from now as well as a means to air Hong Kong's concerns.

United States Secretary of State James Baker is expected to attend the forum along with ministers from Japan, South Korea, Canada, New Zealand and ASEAN, comprising Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Officials of the Australian Consulate in Hong Kong yesterday that the invited countries, particularly ASEAN members, would decide on participation by others.

"Hong Kong has not been rejected. Its participation as well as China's and Taiwan's is being considered," said deputy consul-general Grant Battersby.

Mr Cartland said the Hong Kong Government was maintaining close contact with Australia on the issue, but had not petitioned countries involved in the forum.

It is understood, however, that the Government had been lobbying behind the scenes.

A source said informal talks were held "in the corridors" during several international meetings, including the recent talks on Cambodia in Paris.

In Australia, the opposition has accused the government of a major blunder in failing to invite the territory.

Early this year China was on the itinerary of a special envoy appointed by Mr Hawke to lobby support for the Australian initiative.

Political hurdles however had led to China being excluded from the initial guest list, together with Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Government sources said that along with Beijing's sensitivities over Hong Kong and the unresolved issue of Taiwan, there was added uncertainty over recent turmoil in China.

But Mr Battersby, stressing Australia was aware of Hong Kong's importance, denied that the territory had been ignored for political reasons.

"There were no formal guidelines in the first place as to who would be invited. The decision weighs heavily on the perceived needs of ASEAN, which wants to maintain its identity," he said.

When asked if Australia would push for Hong Kong's attendance, he said only that it was still checking if ASEAN had reservations on the matter.

"Because of the size of their (China and Hong Kong) economies they can't be ignored," the foreign affairs spokesman said in Australia yesterday, although it was unlikely invitations would be forthcoming this year.

"But further down the track it would be most unlikely that China won't be taking part," the spokesman added.

Mr Hawke's initiative was not designed to create an Asia-Pacific bloc as a counter to other groupings such as the single European market that takes effect in 1992, officials said.

Instead it was aimed at freer trade and at strengthening of the processes of industrialisation and structural already under way in the region, which accounts for more than half of the world's economic output and more than one third of world trade.

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